

Gc
974.402
W172w
1779138

M. L

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

✓

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01105 4423

7

PROCEEDINGS

AT THE

CELEBRATION

OF THE

SESQUI-CENTENNIAL

OF THE

TOWN OF WALTHAM,

HELD IN MUSIC HALL,

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH, 1888.

WALTHAM,
PRESS OF EPHRAIM L. BARRY,
1893.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

1779138

F
844937
.9

Waltham, Mass.

Proceedings at the celebration of the sesqui-centennial of the town of Waltham, held in Music hall, on Monday, January 16th, 1888. Waltham, Press of E. L. Barry, 1893.

101 p. illus., port. 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

*Check title
order*

2-217 C-20

1. Waltham, Mass.—Centennial celebration, etc.

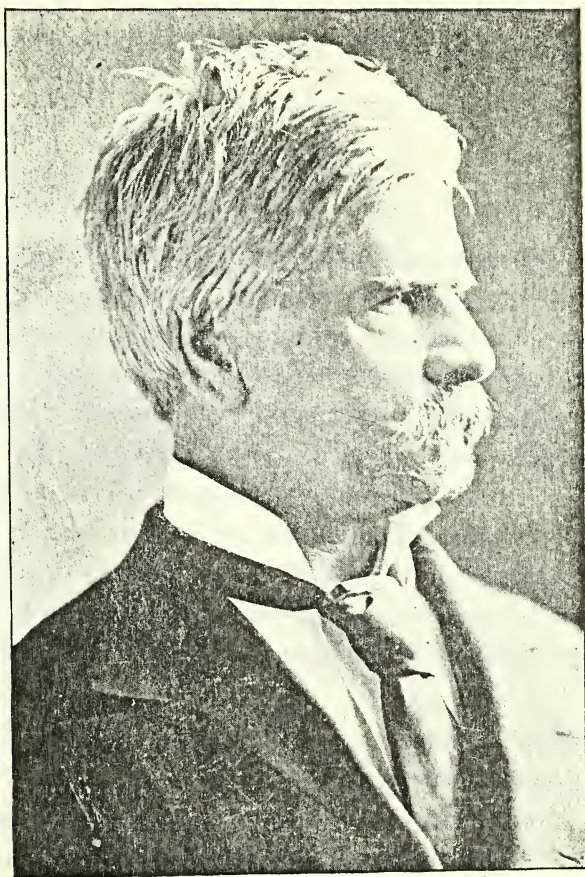
Recat
81252

Library of Congress

F74.W2W2

(2361)

3--19778



MAJOR-GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS.

Upon the recommendation of the Mayor in his inaugural address, January 2, 1893, that the proceedings of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration be collected and printed for preservation, the matter was referred on February 20th to the Committee on Public Education. The committee subsequently reported (April 17th) that they had secured the co-operation of the gentlemen who had charge of the preparation of the material used on that occasion. The committee recommended that the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) be appropriated for the purpose of printing and publishing one thousand copies of the proceedings. The report was accepted and the following order adopted:

CITY OF WALTHAM,
IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ordered: That the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) be and hereby is appropriated for putting into permanent form as complete a report as possible of the proceedings at the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of Waltham. Said amount is to be charged to the account of Printing, Publishing and Stationery, and is to be taken from the unappropriated funds in the City Treasury.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen held on Monday evening, December 5th, 1887, the subject of a proper observance of the anniversary of Waltham's incorporation was introduced by the following communication from His Honor the Mayor :

CITY OF WALTHAM,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, December 5th, 1887.

To the Board of Aldermen,

Gentlemen : January 9th, 1888, marks the 150th anniversary of the passage of "An Act for dividing the Town of Watertown and erecting a new Town there by the name of Waltham."

It is eminently fitting that the event should be observed in an appropriate manner ; that not only the residents of our City at the present time, but all those who claim Waltham as their birthplace or who, for any reasons are interested in our welfare, may meet and greet each other and rejoice with us not only in our present prosperity but also in the indications everywhere apparent of marked improvement and flattering promise for the future.

This event is one that should, and I believe will, receive the hearty co-operation of all classes of the community.

Should this idea meet your approval, I suggest that a meeting of

citizens be held under the auspices of your honorable board, to arrange for some suitable celebration of our anniversary.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY N. FISHER, *Mayor*.

CITY OF WALTHAM,

IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 5th, 1887.

Ordered: That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of considering the advisability of celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Waltham, with authority to call a public meeting of the citizens for that purpose.

Aldermen C. H. Moulton, M. H. Stevens, H. N. Allin, M. D. Clement and S. E. Clark were appointed that committee.

CITY OF WALTHAM,

IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 27th, 1887.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for calling a public meeting of the citizens of Waltham to see what action they would take towards the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Town of Waltham, has attended to that duty and called a public meeting Wednesday evening, December 21st, in the Council Chamber, and at said meeting a committee of fifteen (15) was appointed to take charge and make all arrangements for said celebration.

C. H. MOULTON, *Chairman*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of December 21st, which was held in the Council Chamber, there were present His Honor Mayor Fisher, Aldermen Moulton, Clark and Clement, ex-Mayors B. B. Johnson and C. F. Stone, Col. Ephraim Stearns, Messrs. Ambrose Webster and Nathan Warren, and Thomas H. Armstrong and Thomas Curley, Esqrs. Mayor Fisher presided and Thomas H. Armstrong was chosen secretary. It was determined that a celebration was advisable. The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee with full power to make arrangements: Mayor Fisher, Aldermen Clark, Clement, Allin, Stevens and Moulton, ex-Mayors Johnson and Stone, Erskine Warden, Esq., Col. E. Stearns, T. H. Armstrong and Thomas Curley, Esqrs., Messrs Philip Jones and Ambrose Webster, and Nathan Warren, Esq.

Messrs. Johnson, Warren, Curley and Armstrong were appointed a committee to investigate and ascertain the correct date of the Town's incorporation. Mr. Webster was appointed a committee to attend to securing Music Hall, and Messrs. Stearns and Stone were directed to confer with Gen. N. P.

Banks and see if he would consent to deliver an historical address. It was subsequently reported that Gen. Banks would not be able to deliver the address, and Hon. Frederick M. Stone was engaged to read the address prepared by the sub-committee having the matter in charge.

At a meeting of the committee December 24th, the committee on date reported that the date of incorporation was January 4th, 1737, Old Style, or January 15th, 1738, New Style. January 15th, 1888, coming on Sunday, it was voted that January 16th, 1888, be fixed as the date for the celebration. Messrs. Stone, Warren and Armstrong were delegated with full powers to procure an historical address for the occasion. The duty of procuring a poem was also assigned to the same gentlemen. Mr. Timothy Leary was made a member of the general committee.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next following, the accompanying request of the committee was presented :

CITY OF WALTHAM, December 27th, 1887.

To the Honorable Board of Aldermen,

Gentlemen: The Committee of Citizens chosen at a meeting convened by a committee of your Honorable Board to arrange for the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Waltham, respectfully request of your Honorable Board an appropriation of four hundred dollars (\$400), to be expended under the direction of His Honor the Mayor, in the proper celebration of said anniversary.

It is the purpose of the committee to arrange, if possible, for an afternoon meeting in Music Hall, with an historical address, and other literary exercises and music, to which representatives of our neighboring municipalities shall be invited.

Whatever exercises are held in the evening, the committee propose shall be at private expense.

Respectfully submitted, for the Committee,

THOMAS H. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

On the same evening the following order was presented, passed to a second reading, and at a subsequent meeting was adopted :

CITY OF WALTHAM,

IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN, December 27th, 1887.

Ordered: That the sum of six hundred dollars* be and hereby is appropriated for the celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Waltham. Said sum is to be expended by His Honor the Mayor, and to be taken from any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated ; and charged to the account of "Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary."

At a meeting of the general committee held December 28th, it was voted to have a banquet and ball on the evening of January 16th.

At subsequent meetings the following named gentlemen were added to the general committee: F. A. Stearns, T. B. Eaton, J. L. Keyser, L. C. Lane, L. O. Dennison, William Gibbs, G. A. Smythe, T. P. Smith, J. P. Murphy, A. W. Sherman, A. Starbuck, Phineas Lawrence, H. C. Hall, George S. Alden.

The following sub-committees were appointed, the first named of each being chairman :

Oration: Charles F. Stone, Nathan Warren, Thomas H. Armstrong.

* The general committee requested that the sum named by them be amended to \$600, and the order passed in the form given.

Banquet and Ball: Erskine Warden, Murray D. Clement, Ephraim Stearns, Thomas Curley, James P. Murphy, William Gibbs, Abel W. Sherman, Leonard C. Lane.

Guests: His Honor Mayor Henry N. Fisher, Horatio N. Allin, Ephraim Stearns, Nathan Warren, Timothy Leary.

Printing: Horatio N. Allin, Thomas Curley, Timothy Leary, John L. Keyser, James P. Murphy, George A. Smythe, Thomas P. Smith.

Music: Ambrose Webster, C. H. Moulton, Samuel E. Clark, Frederick A. Stearns.

Decorations: Byron B. Johnson, Milton H. Stevens, Philip Jones.

Historical Collection: Charles F. Stone, Thomas Curley, Philip Jones.

Reception: Nathaniel P. Banks, Charles F. Stone, Timothy Leary, Frederick A. Stearns, John L. Keyser.

Tickets: A. W. Sherman, J. P. Murphy, G. A. Smythe, L. C. Lane, H. C. Hall.

The sum of \$100 was appropriated for hall decorations at other meetings of the committee, and two o'clock P. M. as the hour for commencing the exercises in the hall. Rev. T. F. Fales was selected to invoke the Divine blessing, and Rev. Timothy Brosnahan to pronounce the benediction. The price for tickets for the banquet and ball was fixed at \$1.25 each. The American Watch Company Band was reported as volunteering its services for the celebration. The following programme was adopted.

Overture; Prayer; Vocal Music; Instrumental Music; Historical Address; Vocal Music; Poem; Instrumental Music; Original Hymn; Singing, America, all present joining; Benediction.

At the final meeting of the Committee prior to the celebration, held January 13th, reports from sub-committees were made. Rev. T. F. Fales had consented to offer the opening prayer and Rev. E. F. Hayward to write the poem. Mr. William Morton Fullerton had written a hymn for the occasion, which was in the hands of the Music Committee. It was decided to have the church bells rung at 1 o'clock, and a Governor's salute fired from a section of a battery on the Common, on the arrival of Gov. Ames. A committee was appointed to secure the co-operation of the store-keepers by closing their stores from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on the day of the celebration. It was also voted to request the different clergymen to give notice of the exercises from their several pulpits on Sunday.

THE CELEBRATION.

The festivities commenced at one o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, January 16th, 1888, with the ringing of the church and factory bells. On the arrival of Gov. Ames, who left Boston at 12.30 P. M., by way of the Fitchburg railroad, and was accompanied by his staff, a governor's salute was fired from a cannon stationed on the Common.

Music Hall had been beautifully decorated from the outer doors of the corridors to the extremities of the galleries, under the direction of Lamprell & Marble of Boston, and never presented so attractive an appearance. In the corridors festoons of bunting hung from every available point. Within the hall the stage was decorated with potted plants, and along the front of it was draped lace over a back-ground of delicate blue. Over the centre of the stage was a shield on which was painted a representation of the city seal, and radiating from it were flags. Over the shield bunting was festooned to the sides of the proscenium arch. The walls flanking the stage were also appropriately decorated. On the left, as one faced the stage, was the legend,

"INCORPORATED A TOWN, 1738."

Below it were draped British flags, symbolical of the colonial days, and surmounting it was a shield bearing the arms and motto of the Prince of Wales. On the right of the stage opening was a second motto,

“INCORPORATED A CITY, 1884.”

Over this was the shield of the United States and beneath it were draped American flags.

The fronts of the side galleries were handsomely trimmed with a back-ground of lace over a pale pink. In the centre, on the right, was a shield bearing the State arms of Massachusetts; in the centre on the left, was another shield, bearing the National arms. On both sides of these centers were placed at regular intervals plaques with United States shields, alternating with some design typical of agriculture or manufactures.

On the front of the center gallery was the legend,

“150th ANNIVERSARY,”

flanked by the English flag on one side and the American flag on the other, and, beyond both, shields. Streamers were festooned from the center pieces. The gallery walls were hung with bunting, and flags served as curtains to the windows. The wall at the back of the gallery bore two large plaques, one showing the blossom of the cotton plant, the other the boll. The side walls were further adorned with six large shields, bearing the coats of arms of the New England states, Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire on the left, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut on the right, with shields alternating.

The national flag floated from the staff on the Common.

The stage was occupied by the guests, the general committee,

members of the city government, resident clergymen and the singers. The guests included Gov. Ames and Adj.-Gen. Dalton, Col. A. M. Shepard, Col. A. L. Newman, Col. Charles Weil and Col. R. F. Barrett, of the Governor's staff; the orator of the day, Hon. Frederick M. Stone; Rev. Edward F. Hayward, the poet of the day; William Morton Fullerton, author of the hymn; Capt. Nathan Appleton of Boston; Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State; Hon. J. W. Kimball, Mayor of Newton; Hon. E. R. Hoar of Concord; Francis Lowell; Patrick Tracy Jackson, Sr.; Patrick Tracy Jackson, Jr.; Hiram Skinner, Esq., Charles Brigham, Esq., and E. F. Porter, Esq., Selectmen of Watertown; William Hobbs, Jr., of Brookline; and George Hobbs.

The exercises were introduced by an overture played by the American Watch Company Band, Thomas H. Rollinson, director, after which Rev. Thomas F. Fales, rector of Christ (Episcopal) Church, invoked the Divine blessing. "Integer Vitæ" was then sung by a chorus of male voices, composed of Messrs. Frederick A. Stearns, Joseph F. Gibbs, John D. Oliver, Harry D. Young, Harry F. Gibbs, Merrick L. Richardson, Charles F. Allen, Frank J. Rutter, Dexter H. Hawley, Joseph R. Worcester, Benjamin B. Sewall and G. Louis Olney, Mr. Clarence E. Reed accompanying on the piano.

At the conclusion of these opening exercises, Hon. Henry N. Fisher, Mayor, and President of the Day, spoke substantially as follows:

To me is assigned the duty of extending to each and all, in behalf of the city, a cordial welcome to this, the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Waltham. Among the many pleasant features of this celebration, none are more gratifying than the hearty expressions of good will received from those who, in

by-gone years, were residents of the town, but who, for various reasons, are unable to meet with us to-day. While we should gladly greet them, and though their absence is a source of keen regret, we yet rejoice that there are so many who have availed themselves of this opportunity to revive old associations and renew old friendships, and whose presence at this time indicates their continued interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of our city.

The past history of Waltham is already recorded; what its future shall be depends on the interest manifested by the citizens generally in public affairs. A change from town to city, under a charter radically different from any in this section of the country, was an experiment which has been watched with much interest, not only in towns whose citizens intend in the near future to change their form of government, but also by those who seek to remedy defects existing under a two-board form.

An experience of three years tends to strengthen the conviction that our mode of legislation is not only more simple, but is calculated to ensure careful consideration of and intelligent action upon the various subjects presented. Though we may take pardonable pride in recent public improvements, we should not shut our eyes to the fact that much remains to be done. It is difficult to make the general public realize the rapidity with which the city is growing. During the past year nearly two hundred buildings have been erected, and, on each side of the river, approach nearer and nearer our western boundary.

To adequately provide for this and encourage future growth, involves a judicious expenditure of money, which will, however, be amply compensated for in the future by large accessions of taxable property, and the increased comfort and happiness of all.

At the close of the address the band played another selection. Mayor Fisher then presented, as the Orator of the Day, Hon. Frederick M. Stone. Mr. Stone, in rising to deliver the address, said by way of preliminary remarks:

It is according to a worthy custom prevailing in our older New England towns, that the inhabitants assemble, on appropriate occasions, in a public meeting, there to commemorate the notable events in their municipal history. And that our regard for the welfare of our own community may be revived, and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship more fully appreciated, it is profitable to review the examples of patriotism, wisdom and persevering energy shown by our valorous predecessors, as, in colonial and revolutionary times, through years of many hardships and comparatively small possessions, they laid the foundation of civil government to accord with those opinions which they, in advance of all others held, relative to the rights of the people and the just purposes of government. And so we meet to-day to celebrate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Town and to take such note as we may of the lives and work of those who have preceded us, and of conditions long since passed, much of the history of which has seemingly been neglected and is now traced only with great difficulty.

Quite recently, in the month of December, at the suggestion of the City government, a meeting of citizens was held, to indicate some appropriate action for this occasion, which resulted in the appointment of a committee of thirty persons. That committee, disappointed in their effort to secure the service of one of our townsmen, eminently qualified to address you upon all matters pertinent to the occasion, but who, because of the brief time permitted for suitable preparation and pressure of official duties, felt obliged to decline ; so late as the 24th of December, selected a sub-committee of three of their number, Messrs. Charles F. Stone, Nathan Warren and Thomas H. Armstrong, and charged them with the duty of preparing an historical memoir to be submitted at this meeting. That duty they have performed faithfully and well, but it is due to them to say that in the limited time at their command they have not attempted to prepare a continuous history. They state such pertinent facts as they have been able to obtain which serve to outline a portion of our history in colonial, revolutionary and

more recent times. The report of this committee has been handed to me, with the request that I would present it here. Aid in their labor, so light as that, I can hardly decline, and I at once proceed to the reading.

The sub-committee appointed at a meeting of the general committee of thirty citizens of Waltham, held December 24th, 1887, to prepare an historical memoir for the occasion of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the Town of Waltham, offer the following sketch with many misgivings. Necessarily it has been prepared in haste and lacks the completeness which can be attained only by careful examination of records, writings and traditions, relating to the past. We hope, however, that, crude as it is, it may serve to awaken more interest in our local history and lead others to search and bring forth from sources now imperfectly explored, many facts of great interest relating to the times and events we have but touched upon. Then shall "the memory of the just smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

The authentic history of Waltham commences with the settlement of Watertown by sir Richard Saltonstall and his company in the year 1630. Early adventurers from the old world had established trading and fishing stations along the coast of New England during the preceding century, but all those ventures, the outgrowth of a spirit of speculation, and supported only as a means of money-making, had their brief day and passed away, leaving no annal to show that they ever existed as communities. Their memory is preserved only in the vague descriptions by early explorers, so glossed with fabulous stories of their wealth and importance as almost to discredit their statements. Recent investigations made by a gentleman,¹ whose eminence as a scholar commands respect for his opinion, have resulted in his locating the site of the most famous of all these early settlements, the Lost City of the new world, Norumbega, upon the border of our City of Waltham; so that the imagination may picture the river Charles flowing through this

plain, one of the chief highways of commerce between the old and new worlds, a century before the settlement of our country by white men.

Prior, however, to the time when Sir Richard with his Company of Planters went up Charles River "about four miles to a place well



NORUMBEGA TOWER. FROM THE ORIGINAL SKETCH.

watered,"² and settled the plantation which has grown into three large and prosperous municipalities, there is but one known record extant that relates to the territory now included within our city. Within a

week after his arrival at Salem, on June 17, 1630, Gov. Winthrop, with a small party, dissatisfied with Salem as "a place for sitting down," searched up the rivers for a convenient place and, in the words of Lieut. Gov. Dudley, "found a place liked us better three leagues upp Charles River."³ Palfrey locates this as very likely to have been near the mouth of Stony Brook. But as those early voyagers would be little likely to underestimate distances, and as no one would probably pass this delightful plain to select for settlement any place that can be shown farther up the river, we may fairly claim that the spot which met the approval of Winthrop was the fertile plain, just three leagues from the mouth of the river, in later years known from the natural charm of its situation as "Eden Vale," and in the very center of our city.

The Company shipped their goods from Salem to Charlestown, and then finding that, owing to the sickness of many of the Company, they could not carry their ordinance and baggage so far as three leagues up the river, they were forced to change their intention and disperse, portions settling at various points near the mouths of the rivers that empty into the bay; Sir Richard Saltonstall and his company settling near Mount Auburn and founding the town of Watertown from which Waltham sprung.

But for the circumstance of fever and scurvy in the Company, no doubt the Governor and his entire company of seven hundred persons, who in fact settled Boston, Medford, Roxbury, Saugus and Watertown, would have formed one community in this grand old town, naming it Boston ("as they intended to have done the place they first resolved on").

The story of the settlement of Watertown is a familiar one. For our present purpose a brief sketch only will be attempted of that portion which relates specially to the section afterwards set off to form the new town of Waltham.

The pioneers had settled near tide-water at the extreme eastern part of the township. They were not refugees from religious or political persecution, nor yet adventurers seeking fortunes with the view to return

to England to live, when their venture had met with success. They were staid and earnest men, many of them of ample worldly means and good social position at home, who had become infected with the fever that at that period swept Western Europe and founded the colonies in the new world. The movement in the Colonial period from the west of Europe to the new world may be classed with those strange migrations of races that have periodically swept, always from east to west, over the civilized part of the world. These men came on no trivial errand; they came to found a nation. In obedience to the Divine command they went forth to increase and multiply and replenish and subdue the earth. What they did and what they suffered for the first four years of their existence as a town we cannot learn, for no records are to be found earlier than 1634. It seems, however, that they went at once about the business of establishing the town by allotting to each man land for a home, or homestall, as the earliest grants are called.

Precisely how these freemen acquired their rights in the lands, and by what title they held and granted them, we are unable to state, but in the letter of advice from Gov. Craddock and his council in England to Gov. Endicott, 1629, they say, "wee have further taken into o'r consideration the fitness and convenience or rather a necessity of making a dividend of land and allotting a p'porcon to each adventurer," and they send a list of adventurers with the amount each had advanced in the enterprise, and recommended that even the servants receive an allotment of land.

This was generous, indeed, but the company could afford to be liberal. With a royal grant of all the land between lines three miles north of the Merrimac and three miles south of the Charles, and extending from the Atlantic to the Western Ocean, they had land enough, and as their profits were to come from the commerce which they expected would spring up with the Colony, a free and liberal course, that would encourage those already here to stay, and others to join them, was a matter of policy.

During the first five years of the life of the town the only event that

especially concerns this section was the expedition of Gov. Winthrop and a party up Charles River about eight miles above Watertown, probably on foot and for the purpose of laying out a public road. This was undoubtedly the beginning of our Main Street. On this expedition were given the names that remain to-day designating Beaver Brook, Masters Brook and Mt. Feake.

In 1635, the settlement having largely increased in numbers, and nearly all the land east of Waltham's present line being allotted out for homesteads, the inhabitants began to look to the reclaiming of the wild lands lying further west. With the exception of a few grants made by the General Court, the lands of the town were granted and allotted by the freemen under authority of law.*⁴ The first grant within our borders was by the Court, April 1st, 1634, to Mr. John Oldham, of five hundred acres lying near Mount Feake on the northwest of Charles River. John Oldham, thus the first private owner of land in Waltham, was a man of great ability and large means. He had been a resident in the Plymouth Colony, occupying a seat in the Governor's Council, and receiving in a general allotment of land the largest grant of any man, not excepting the governor, but after one year's stay he was banished, with orders to depart immediately and never to return. He appeared in England in 1629, owning with John Dorrell a patent to a tract of land purchased of John Gorges and lying between the Charles and Saugus Rivers, which he vainly endeavored to sell to the Massachusetts Company. Failing in this he sailed for America to take possession of his land. Gov. Craddock, in his letter of instruction to Gov. Endicott at Salem, anticipating trouble from Oldham's claim, described his character in very uncomplimentary terms, and warning him of the difficulty in dealing with such a man, advises the immediate possession of the lands by Massachusetts men. The warning seems to have been unnecessary, for we find Mr. Oldham at once high in the councils of the infant town, and trusted by the Court. Why he received the grant

* See Colonial Laws, Boston reprint, 195.

of this five hundred acres has not been discovered. He never lived on the farm. He was killed by the Indians in 1636, and his tragic death was the immediate cause of the famous Pequod war. There is no reason to believe that the first owner of Waltham lands was other than a frank, high-minded, energetic man, whose devotion to the Church of England was the sole cause of his disfavor. His farm, long known as the Oldham Farm, later as the Dummer Farm, extended from Stony Brook on the west to a point east of Harvard street, bordering all the way on the river. This was the only Court grant in Waltham. Part of it is now the City Farm.

The first grant by the freemen was that of the Great Dividends, July 25, 1636.⁵ This included all of the town lying between Lexington line and a parallel line two miles southwest from it. This southwest border was Main street from Watertown line nearly to Beaver Brook, and thence, in the same course, past the north side of Lily Pond and over the southern summit of Prospect Hill. This land was allotted in four belts, each half a mile wide, the dividing lines being those so often named in old records as squadron lines; and each belt was subdivided by cross lines into lots varying from fifteen to one hundred acres each, there being one hundred and twenty of such lots. The next grant was the "Beaver Brook Plowlands," including nearly all the land between the Great Dividends and the river, as far west as the Oldham Farm, nearly, if not quite, to the head of the Plain. These lots were small, most of them being less than seven acres, and were therefore quite narrow, and it is probable that few, if any, of them were ever fenced as originally granted. The third and last general grant of Waltham lands was that of the "Lieu of Township Lots," July 17, 1638. These embraced all the land west of the Great Plain and south of the Dividends and extended beyond Stony Brook. There were no other general allotments of lands, although the meadows in the town were excepted from the grants of Great Dividends and were granted in small lots at various times.

It is probable that for several years our portion of Watertown was

uninhabited, serving as woodland and pasturage for the owners who resided on their homesteads at the east end. Just when owners of lands here began to dwell upon them is difficult to discover, but as early as 1643, John Page mortgaged to Tho. Crosby a dwelling house and sixty acres of land near Beaver Brook. It is doubtful, however, if settlement extended west of Beaver Brook within Waltham bounds until much later, for April 10, 1669, much complaint being made that cattle are not properly "hearded," it was ordered, "That there shall be but three heards kept in the town," and ranges were allotted; for the first, "the river on the south, and Prospect Hill (called Knop's Garden) on the north;" the second, from the south side of Prospect Hill to the south side of the Great Pond; and the third, from the south side of the Great Pond to Cambridge (Lexington) line. In the following year new ranges were established, four in number, the first from Bear Hill to the river, and not to come upon the lands called the Great Dividends; the second was between Bear Hill and the path that goes to the White Horse; the third extended north to the middle of the Great Fresh Pond; and the fourth was to feed Mackerell Hill and all the lands between the middle of the Fresh Pond and Cambridge bounds. It is probable, therefore, that most, if not all, the lands between Beaver and Stony Brooks remained for forty years after the settlement, unfenced and common land, although allotted in parcels to different owners.

The prominent hills of the town, Mount Feake, Prospect, Bear and Mackerell Hills, seem to have early received the names they still bear. Why Prospect should be called Knop's Garden, and where the White Horse Meadow was, some future investigator must determine.

From the latter part of the 17th century to the incorporation of Waltham, there is little of interest or importance in the town records except the almost constant dissension between the eastern and western sections of the town. The early cause of difference was the location of the meeting house. Dwellers in the western portion, then the most rapidly growing section, compelled by the imposition of church rates to share in the expense of maintaining public worship, felt it a grievous

burden that they were obliged to travel to the extreme eastern part of the town to attend church, and many of them, in fact, attended church in Sudbury and elsewhere. Year after year the proposal to move the meeting house further west, so as to accommodate the farmers, was debated in town meeting, and when at last the measure was carried, which resulted in building a new meeting house at the corner of Belmont and Lexington Streets in Watertown, just south of the present village of Waverley, the cause of dissension was not removed, but merely changed from the location of the meeting house to the settlement of the minister. In this, the western section again prevailed. Rev. Samuel Angier was called to preach in the new meeting house and was elected by the town and for several months was the only minister in town, and his church, later removed into the bounds of Waltham, was the direct successor of the First Church in Watertown.

Weston, for several years a separate ministerial precinct, was set off as a distinct town January 12th, 1713, and again we find the familiar record of disagreement between the eastern and western portions of the remaining town, concerning the location of the meeting house. The General Court was petitioned for relief, and a resolve was passed "for the support of the ministry in the diverse congregations." But at a meeting called to act upon that resolve, May 12, 1713, only three or four hands were shown in favor of dividing the town. This question, however, continued the chief cause of contention in the town until settled by the establishment of the Western Precinct, by order of the General Court, November 2, 1720 O. S.⁶

From this date our record as a distinct municipal body commences. The location of the meeting house was at once settled by the selection of a site near the corner of Beaver and Lyman streets, and the erection there of the first church in Waltham.

The question of the ministry being settled, the people of the West Precinct next began to demand better school accommodations, and again year after year the record shows the failure of all proposed measures for relief. Scarcely a town meeting was held without some action

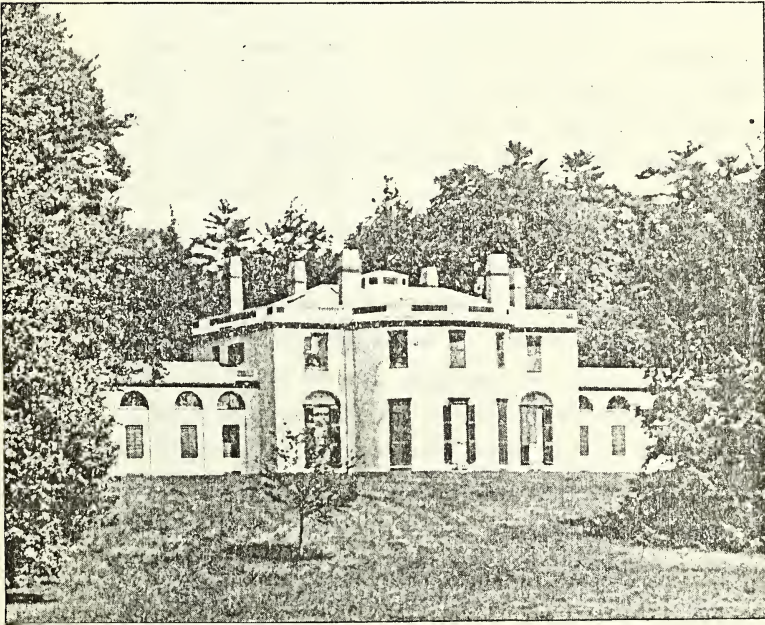
under an article in the warrant, "to see if the town would grant money for the encouragement of learning in the West Precinct." Two of the assessors, William Brown and Nathaniel Harris, refused to levy the school tax upon the inhabitants of the West Precinct, and were prosecuted for neglect of duty. Petition for relief was made to the General Court in this matter also, and a resolution of the House of Representatives was obtained recommending "that the town have two school houses and two masters, of which each Precinct to have one."

Mr. Allen Flagg, being present at a Precinct meeting April 9, 1729, where choice was to be made of a location for a school house, offered to give land for the purpose near the north end of his orchard. His offer was accepted, and at a town meeting January 18, 1733, the town voted "to fix upon the place of ground between old Deacon Sanderson's and Mr. Allen Flagg's, near Hosier's Corner, to be the place to build a school house on for the West Precinct," and the first school house was erected at that point, now better known as "Piety Corner." ⁷

This disposed of the school question for the time, but harmony was not yet restored between the Precincts. The next moving cause of dissension was that of the highways. There appeared to be an unwillingness on the part of the town to establish in the West Precinct the public ways demanded by the growth of that section, and this seems to have been the rock upon which the town split. Unlike the former cases, when the desire on the part of the West Precinct for a division of the town was vigorously opposed by the East Precinct, upon this occasion the two sections seem to have acted in harmony. It was an agreement to disagree. In December, 1737, both Precincts adopted a resolution substantially in the same form, by which, after a preamble that "Whereas an unhappy controversy has arisen and for some time subsisted among the inhabitants of said town, Respecting the Public and Private ways that are in the Towns to the peaceable desition whereof it is thought deviding of the Town of Watertown into two Townships may be very conducive, In order therefore to secure so valuable a blessing as Peace," it was voted to apply to the General Court for the dividing

of the town. The matter was not allowed to cool, and on the fourth day of January, 1737, Old Style, (January 15, 1738, New Style,) the act was passed and took effect, creating the West Precinct of Watertown into the Town of Waltham.

The territory thus set off to constitute the new town has been twice



THE GOV. CORE ESTATE.

enlarged, once, in March, 1755, by the addition of the small tract, the Bridge's farm, which projects from our northeast border into the town of Lexington, and again in 1849, when the portion south of Charles River was set off to us from the town of Newton. A portion of our territory was also taken from us in 1859, to form a part of the town of Belmont.

By the act of incorporation, Waltham attained an individuality of her own among the one hundred and forty-five towns of the Commonwealth.⁸ From an indefinite fraction, it became a unit in our political system. It entered upon history as a separate municipality, and it is in this new relation that we engage in the celebration to-day. When we contemplate her entrance among the towns of New England we are impressed with the significance of the event. For in New England the word town implied more than it did in other parts of the country. The town government, maintaining its separate and distinct organization and characteristics, is one of our peculiar institutions, and its effect upon the people has been such as to inspire the highest impulses of both local and patriotic devotion, and insure the greatest amount of personal liberty consistent with the proper execution of law. The town has been called an incorporated republic. It represents the simplest and purest form of democracy in the world. In the town meeting every voter is a legislator, free to express himself on any subject of municipal affairs, and through the will of the majority imposes his own taxes and makes the local laws and establishes the regulations which are to govern his intercourse with the community in which he lives. It was to the people of the towns as represented in their town meetings, rather than to the mass of the people of New England, that we owe the manifestation of the spirit of liberty, of resistance to unjust taxation and oppression, that led immediately to the Revolution. The town meeting afforded a medium of communication and an opportunity for free interchange of opinion and concert of action which in those days could not be otherwise supplied. De Tocqueville, one of the most intelligent critics upon our system of government, says: "Town meetings are to liberty what primary schools are to science; they bring it within the people's reach, they teach men how to use and how to enjoy it. The native of New England is attached to his township because it is independent and free: his co-operation in its affairs insures his attachment to its interest; the well being it affords him secures his affection; and its welfare is the aim of his ambition and of his future exertions. He

takes part in every occurrence in the place ; he practices the art of government in the small sphere within his reach ; he accustoms himself to their forms, without which liberty can only advance by revolutions ; he imbibes their spirit ; he acquires a taste for order, comprehends the balance of powers, and collects clear, practical notions in the nature of his duties and the extent of his rights."

It is in this new character of an incorporated town, having successfully passed through the trials and difficulties of separation, that from the standpoint of one hundred and fifty years ago we survey the commencement of its growth and trace its history and development.

Let us pause, and view in retrospect, if we may, the situation of affairs at that time, and the environment of the town and its people, in connection with the other parts of the colonies. Waltham then had about ninety scattered farm-houses, with no well defined village or centre of population. The nearest approach to a village was between Pleasant Street and Beaver Brook, where there was a hotel and a few houses. The single church of the town was near the Lyman Place, standing quite isolated. What is now the thickly populated part of our busy city, was then unoccupied areas of land given up to pasturage, agriculture and forest growth. Between Pleasant Street and Skunk, or Mixer's, Lane, now Bacon Street, there were but two or three houses, and not a public road or thoroughfare broke the lines of the fields on the north ; while on the south there was about the same number of houses, and a single driveway, now Moody Street, led down to the river. Yet Main Street, then called the Sudbury Road, was a great thoroughfare of traffic and communication for those days, and was one of the main arteries of travel in the colony from Boston to the interior and western towns. Consequently there were a number of taverns for the entertainment of man and beast.⁹ These doubtless furnished the centres for news and gossip and were the scenes of the characteristic life and excitement inseparable from the country inn of the olden times and the traditions that have been celebrated in prose and poetry. Waltham Plain, well known in local nomenclature in all the country

around, was simply a broad tract of land intersected by a wide and straight country road. Could we by magic reproduce a picture or photograph of the aspect of the town at this date, doubtless all of us would fail to recognize a single locality in the scene. The whole landscape has undergone a transformation which would render the most familiar locations of to-day unfamiliar. The beautiful Charles River pursued its winding way along the southern border of the town, its current unspanned by a single bridge, and its waters unvexed by a single mill-wheel within our limits. Even the majestic hills which encompass the Plain, with the changes at their base and in their surroundings, would not be easily recognized objects in the landscape.

The streets of the town were few. Pleasant Street was a forest road extending to the gate of the Lyman estate, thence following west along the present Beaver Street to Piety Corner, and by Winter Street to Lincoln. One branch took the course of Lincoln Street to the hills, and another went by way of Lexington Street around by the old College Farm, later the Hardy place. The Trapelo road extended from Clematis Brook to Hardy's Pond, where it stopped. From the church eastward, Beaver Street extended to the Watertown line; and Pigeon Lane went from the gateway of S. D. Warren's estate over Pigeon Hill to Trapelo. Warren Street was substantially as it is to-day. Main Street extended to Stony Brook, with a fork in the road near the present old tavern¹⁰ on the hill leading to Bear Hill and beyond; Prospect Lane was over the hill as at present, and South Street extended about to the Cemetery gate.

Skunk Lane led to Piety Corner and is often recorded as the way to the school house. Where now Harvard Street is located Brown's Lane ran to the fields adjacent to Mt. Feake. Grove Street was known as the back road to Watertown.

Not a house then standing is in existence to-day. The old malt house on the Jonas Clark place, destroyed during the past year, was the only building supposed to have been a witness to the incorporation. A few oak and elm trees, notably the oak on the recent addition to the

Common,¹¹ whose branches have been swept by the storms of a century and a half, stand as landmarks of the time and place.

The social, political and financial strength of the town lay in the northern part. The farmers of Trapelo and Pond End came over to the town meetings in the old church, and both by intellectual and numerical force managed the public affairs. At this time they furnished the most prominent town officers and representatives, and administered the government with firmness and good judgment. Though the town has grown so extensively in other directions, the people have always recognized the inherent qualities of the early fathers in calling their descendants from the same districts into places of honor and trust. The sterling qualities and intelligence of our early residents are evinced in their acts; and the names of Wellington, Smith, Lawrence, Stearns, Clark, Childs, Sanderson, Fisk and Livermore, are represented among our citizens of to-day.

Religion throughout the colonies had lost much of its rigid austerity and intolerant character on the part of the people. The banishment of the Antinomians, and the persecution of the Quakers, had left their stain on the colony, but the people of 1738 knew of these acts only by hearsay and the severe annals of history. Though the intolerant zeal of their fathers had never been atoned for, still, it had been practically discountenanced by a more generous and intelligent spirit. The witchcraft delusion had lived its fitful life and left naught but a stinging memory as an inheritance. Persecutors and victims were in their graves and had long since rendered their accounts at the bar of eternal judgment. But still the church ruled in secular as well as in religious affairs. Its interests were interwoven with the social and material welfare of the whole community. Its potent influence permeated every walk of life. To the meeting house, on every Sabbath day, flocked the greater part of the families of every town. There, within the blank, cheerless walls, and on the hard, uncomfortable seats, they sat through the long service, which sometimes extended through three or four hours¹². The men, and women, and boys sat apart, the latter often on

the pulpit or gallery stairs. The deacons sat in front, facing the congregation, while the sexton turned the hour-glass as the sands were exhausted during the pastor's exemplification of the different heads of his long sermon. The tithing-man attended in all the dignity and severity of his office, ever and anon with his rod stirring up the small boy who, with the characteristics of his genus in all generations, might be inclined to roguery or inattention, even within the sacred precincts and solemn surroundings of the Puritan church; or perhaps nudging some adult who was nodding under the soporific effects of a long drawn-out discourse on the disputed questions of the theology of the day. Those from a distance often brought their dinners and staid over for the afternoon service. The interim of nooning gave possibly a favorable opportunity for exchange of gossip among the women, and perhaps for a conditional trade among the men, to be consummated some week day. But it gave also an opportunity for the neighborly greetings, local friendships and sympathetic interest in each other's welfare which have made New England manhood and womanhood a goodly inheritance of our race. With an abiding faith in an overruling Providence our ancestors inculcated the precepts of the Scriptures, as interpreted by them, in their civil government. They laid its foundations on the principles of religion. The cause of civil liberty was identified with the cause of religion. Their fervid zeal and recognition of Divine power ensured the blessings we enjoy to-day.

It was at this period that what is called the "great awakening" took place. Edwards, as one of the first great theologians of this country, was impressing his views of Divine subjects upon the people and making earnest and vehement presentation of Calvinistic doctrine, while Whitefield, recently arrived from England and making a tour of the colonies, was exerting his wonderful magic influence in quickening religious zeal. Opposing dogmas of faith, with a more liberal interpretation of the Scriptures and a growing independence among the people on sectarian matters, gave rise to acrimonious discussions and heated controversies, and aroused a lively interest throughout the country.

In political affairs the Colony was advancing in that development which was sometime to culminate in a struggle with the mother country. Jonathan Belcher was Governor, an appointee of the Crown, and though born in this country, became a firm supporter of the high prerogative of the government. There was no thought among the colonists of aught but devotion and attachment to England. No subjects were more loyal. No soldiers served with more valor, patience and enthusiasm than those of the colonies in the French and Indian and Colonial wars, which were from time to time waged with such ferocity. The colonists still regarded England as their old home. George the Second was King, and Walpole was at the head of the ministry, hastening to his fall, which was to close a remarkable period of office. Every act of the home government was reviewed with interest by the colonists, who instinctively felt that their welfare was linked with that of the kingdom. But they were jealous of any infringement of their rights of local management of affairs, and even then bitter controversies were arising between the Governor and General Court on many questions of local government, which were eventually to be settled only by war and absolute separation. Already had Montesquieu, with that far-reaching foresight which has marked him as one of the greatest statesmen, observed that in the forests of America was arising a people who would ultimately become a nation and shake off the trammels which bound them to any other government.

In financial matters the people were suffering from a debased paper currency, which embarrassed trade and entailed great losses. There were the old and new tenor, representing respectively the early and latest emissions of paper money, and passing in a ratio of three or four to one. Thus in nearly all transactions and payments of the day, we note the stipulations of old and new tenor.

Slavery existed, though to a limited extent, and we may occasionally note the sale of a servant or some quaint observation upon the disposition of such a chattel in a will.

Social amusements went little beyond the neighborhood gathering, or

simple party, or perhaps a dance at the country tavern. What we esteem the graces and pleasures of life drew the mind and heart but little from the stern, practical realities and the prosaic routine of daily occupations. Yet it was not, perhaps, inclination which induced our ancestors to forego the amenities of life, so much as want of opportunity, for we have ample record that the younger portion of the community loved to indulge in the characteristic pleasures of the day. Human nature would display itself, despite the conscientious scruples imposed by a faith and worship whose rigid principles could not repress a love of sentiment and the lightsome and cheery expression of feelings which may illumine the most sedate existence.

In literature our date is contemporary with Pope, Swift, De Foe and Richardson in England, and with Edwards and Franklin in our own land. But there was little variety in the reading matter furnished to old or young. The latter learned for religious instruction and discipline the Assembly's Catechism, and had little play given to their imaginations. The older people confined their reading to psalms and books upon divinity. Novels had no place in their households. Reading was a serious business. In the inventories of private libraries it is interesting and curious to note the religious commentaries and works upon divinity, without one ray of the light of poetry or fiction, or descriptive reading, although works which are justly admired to-day were then extant. But the constant reading and re-reading of these works inculcated a sententious style and purity of diction and concise vocabulary of words which are displayed through the private writings and utterances of even those whose ways of life seldom called into exercise any talent for formal expression of thought. When in after years, prior to the revolution, the letters and remonstrances from our towns, and the public utterances of our farming communities, went forth to the world, they attracted the special attention of such men as Burke and Pitt in the British Parliament, for their clear and incisive English, their purity of style and aptitude of expression.

The modes of conveyance were still of the primitive kind. Pleasure

carriages were few and were mostly maintained by the wealthy in the large towns. The pillion served for conveyance of persons over the rough roads, while the ox team was in general use for carrying loads. Even sleighs were not generally used, a rustic sled being the common vehicle over the snow.

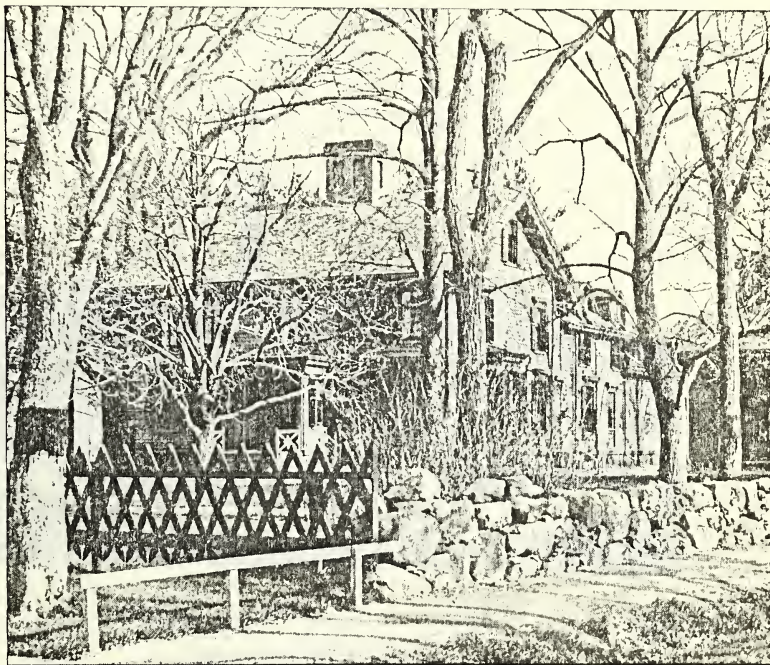
Dress, always undergoing the eccentricities of fashion, was conservative in its style. Homespun, woven and dyed by the housewife, was the common material, but the showy cloths, laces, and gold and silver braids for both men and women, brought from Europe, were much affected by those who could afford them. Umbrellas were little known and were regarded as too effeminate for men either in sunshine or storm.

The increasing cost of funerals on account of the outlay for gloves, scarves, spirits and luxuries for show and entertainment, had begun to attract attention, and the General Court enacted a law restricting the free distribution of such articles to a limited number. Still the people continued in some measure to transgress the law and sustain a custom which had become excessive and ridiculous in its observance.¹³

It is a priceless memory for Massachusetts, that her sons who were in active life a little more than a century ago took their stand as they did, and met the systematic aggression of England with such heroic determination, and such clearness in their comprehension of the meaning of the struggle for themselves and for us who have succeeded them. And though as a commonwealth we can now claim that memory as our common inheritance, it is a perpetual source of gratification to know that our own little community acted well its part in the contest. We cannot yet show the whole of Waltham's share in the war for independence, but enough is known to satisfy us that it was patriotic, energetic and dignified from the outset. It has been said that the records of our town affairs show little concerning the war, and true it is that the votes in town meeting and the selectmen's recorded doings, cannot be said to form a continuous history of those stirring times. But from such records and other sources we can gather enough to give us an outline

which is decided, and leaves no doubt that later information will only round it out.

Let us briefly contemplate the state of society and the customs of that period. Waltham in 1770, in the tenth year of the reign of its sovereign Lord, George III., was still a little farming settlement, having a population of about seven hundred persons, of whom thirteen were

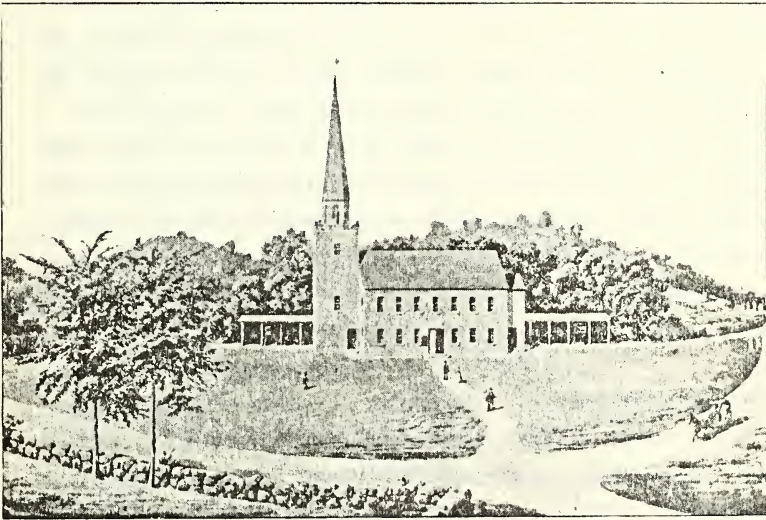


RESIDENCE OF REV. JACOB CUSHING, D. D.

Built about 1759.

slaves. Ninety-three houses then stood on our territory. The principal occupation was farming, though quite a number of the people derived their living, directly or indirectly, from ministering to the wants of travellers at the six taverns which then stood on Waltham Plains. Many stages rolled along our Main street. There was one public gram-

mar school house at Piety Corner, and "moving schools" were kept at the houses of residents of more distant parts of the town. There was one church; one shepherd, and one flock. The Rev. Jacob Cushing was the pastor. His house still stands on the west side of Pleasant street, renovated and apparently in condition to last another half century. From his dwelling, the pastor had but a short distance to walk to reach the unpainted wooden "meeting house," by following the way



THE FIRST (WEST PRECINCT) CHURCH.

Destroyed by fire in 1829.

which then led from the present north end of Pleasant street and in the same direction across the brook, then turning to the left, or westward, passing close by the site of the Lyman mansion to the church.

Pastor Cushing's name immediately carries us back to that of his father-in-law and predecessor, the Rev. Warham Williams, who, when a child, was seized by the French and the northern Indians at their terrible attack on Deerfield in February, 1704, and with his father and

the other members of his family, transported by cruel marches, at a season when the snow lay four feet deep, to Canada. Warham Williams saw two of his little brothers or sisters slaughtered at the attack, and his mother brutally killed during the march, because she could not keep pace with the party. A Bible, saved from their little stock of household goods, was read at their night camps. They reach Canada, and after a period of captivity all the survivors returned to Massachusetts, except one, the youngest daughter, who, according to Barry, married an Indian chief. But at the time of which we are speaking the colony had grown strong, and those terrible raids of devastation by the French and their Indian allies had ceased within its borders.

The principal matters acted upon by the freeholders at Town meetings, were the election of town officers, including some whose occupation is now gone, such as the tythingmen and deer reeves. The "gospel minister," as then they styled the pastor, was also called to his office by popular vote at town meeting. The Governor was, of course, ready made for us, and exercised his office under the royal commission. The usual annual grants of money for public purposes were at this time about £200, expended mainly for the minister's salary and his firewood; a little "to encourage the singers;" the support of the few poor people; the repairs of the meeting house and the roads; and a good share for the schools. Bounty was paid for the killing of wild animals and birds, while we now protect the lives of the latter by stringent laws. Wolves, which annoyed the early settlers so seriously, had probably disappeared, but deer roamed the forests under some protection of law, and occasionally a "wild catte" was killed. Seating the meeting house, or allotting the thirty-nine pews among the freeholders who paid the greatest sums for taxes, was a public matter involving much deliberation. Several attempts to introduce a stove as means of heating the meeting house, met with steady opposition and defeat.¹⁴ The road taxes were often settled by personal service. Though the holding of slaves at this time was not general, the custom apparently cast no odium on the few who practised it.

Early marriages, large families and industrious life were the rules for the time. A simple life, crowned with the satisfaction of duty well done, was realized by many, not because they were isolated from temptation, but because the example of those who came here to found a commonwealth "for conscience sake" had not yet lost its impetus, and was inherited by tradition and constitution by their descendants, and adopted in a measure by new comers. The dusty files of probate records permit us to get many glimpses of what some of our old citizens busied themselves about and how they enjoyed their leisure. Let us look at one or two cases.

Isaac Brown, yeoman, and apparently store-keeper as well, died about this time; the inventory of his personal property includes the usual firelock and sword, and one Negro girl named "Vilet," whose value the appraisers placed at £26 13s 4d. In the list of his shop goods, who now knows whether fashion then recognized such goods as "garlex," "oznabrigs," "dowless" and "tammy." In the will of John Ball, 1769, he directs "that if my negro man should prove Cross and Disobedient to the Commands of my wife I do hereby order that he be sold by my Executor."

Capt. John Cutting's estate, inventory 1760, gives us a sample of the style of literature then most enjoyed, for in addition to his "Great Bible" and two Small Bibles, his shelves held Dr. Mather's works, "Christ Dying a Sacrifice," The Church Platform, Mr. Cooper's Works (probably not the works of J. Fennimore Cooper), The Blessed Hope, and "Sundry Pamphilets;" and in the same inventory appears the appraisal of five slaves, viz.: Slave Lucy, £20; Bartholomew, £20; Dinah, £20; Ishmael, £15; Thomas, £1. Richard Cutting's estate, appraised in 1767, shows a really learned and liberal taste in reading, for his library includes a copy of Virgil, Lock's works, Latin and Greek Testaments, a Hebrew grammar, and Greek lexicon; the mention of his firelock and sword, following, as it does, after the library catalogue, perhaps indicates, even in those dry ashes of the probate registry, how the "wonted fires" of old-time citizen Richard Cutting's mind were directed.

As we approach closer to the period of the Revolution, we find that in the year 1774 the most important local matter which agitated the townspeople, was the building of a new school house to accommodate the residents of the northwest portion of the town. It is still a tradition in that section that at this period the school was kept at the house of Mr. Isaac Pierce, and though only three families sent children, the roll call of the school had thirty scholars' names upon it. So, after many petitions and meetings, and much discussion, it was determined to build a new school house on the spot "at the foot of the hills" where the present Pond End school now stands. The old school house, which then stood west of and near the present junction of Bacon and Lexington streets, was taken down, and such portions as could be used, were employed in the erection of the new building. Most of the vouchers for payments on account of this building are still preserved, and show that the ordinary wages of a builder competent to frame and finish a building were two shillings and eight pence per day and allowance of one shilling per day for board; for at that rate the committee paid David Smith for that service. One John Milliquet, of whom more hereafter, rendered his bill for goods furnished the school house building committee, as follows:

1½ gall. New Eng. Rum at 2s,	£ 0 3 0
3½ lb. Sugar,	0 1 8
¼m. 4d nails,	0 0 2

which was duly satisfied.

The care of the poor was personally superintended by the selectmen, as appears by the following:

The Selectmen, Nov. 18, 1772 desired Mr. Jona. Hammond one of their number to "fill a Barrel with Cyder for Sarah Bemis one of the Towns poor," and also desired Mr. Jona. Hammond and Lieut. Elijah Livermore, two of the Selectmen, "to go to the house where she lives, and see whether she has sufficient Bedding for the Winter." At their next meeting Nov. 23d, 1772, "Upon the report of Mr. Jona. Hammond

and Lieut. Elijah Livermore they "ordered the Treasurer to procure three pounds of Wool for her to finish a Branket for her, for the Winter ensuing; they likewise desired Mr. Hammond to provide six shillings worth of provisions and Drink and deliver to Daniel Pierce and Sarah Bemis for Thanksgiving."

The remains of the dead were brought from remote parts of the town for burial, borne upon the shoulders of the bearers, and even as late as 1773 the Town refused to purchase a hearse, as prayed for by residents of the north part of the town, who were solicitous that this laborious though then time honored custom should cease.

Having thus given some facts tending to show the state of our town at the time immediately preceding the Revolution, it is our task to ascertain how the greater events which controlled the condition and happiness of millions broke in upon this little community, and what its part therein was. At this point we must briefly recall the train of events which had brought the Massachusetts Bay Colony into such a state that an outbreak was imminent. The colony was probably never dearer to the heart of the mother country than in 1763, only twelve years before the fights at Lexington and Bunker Hill had marked the time, after which there was no alternative but complete and everlasting political independence or complete subjection, for at that date England had, after nearly a century of intermittent conflict, succeeded in reducing Canada, and had grasped that coveted French Dominion.

The Colonies had been of great assistance in this struggle, Massachusetts, especially, at an expense of £200,000, had captured Louisburg and laid the prize at the feet of the King, besides her services in many other expeditions. But the English treasury had suffered great loss by these wars, and in casting about for ways and means, the ministry could not overlook the now prosperous colonies. Boston and Salem owned together nearly six hundred vessels, and their trade with the West Indies and other foreign countries was large; the fisheries prosperous, and owing to the policy of the home government in repressing manufactures, the exports from England to the Colonies amounted to more

than three millions of dollars of our present currency per year. Here was a temptation for exaction too great for an unscrupulous ministry to withstand, and hence under paltry excuses and under color of every reason but the real one, bill after bill was pressed through parliament for the taxation of America. Every school-boy can tell us of the most noted of these laws, the bill of April, 1764, the Stamp Act of March, 1765, and what degree of success attended the attempt to put that Act into execution in Boston, its repeal, the Act of 1767, taxing imports of tea, paper and other articles, and the Boston Port Bill.

The bill of 1764 had from its inception met the vigorous protest of Massachusetts and Virginia, and its passage served to consolidate public opinion, and thenceforth the popular watchword was Liberty. No echo of the riotous demonstration which occurred in Boston when these laws went into effect is found in our records. They do not indicate what the sentiment here was until we find the following action taken by the town. At a town meeting, January, 1773, one article to be acted upon was as follows :

“To hear, consider, deliberate and act upon a Letter from the Town of Boston to the Selectmen of Waltham aforesaid complaining of the grievances the Inhabitants of this Province together with all the other of his Majestys subjects in America labour under ; and likewise stating the natural, civil and religious Rights of the Colonists.”

And the town voted to choose a committee to take the same into consideration, to draw up a vote in answer to said letter and report at the March meeting. Samuel Livermore, Esq., Jonas Dix, Esq., Capt. Abijah Brown, Leonard Williams, Esq., and Dea. Isaac Stearns were appointed a committee. The March meeting, however, does not appear to have considered the matter. The next important matter of which we find record was the following :

At a meeting of the Selectmen, July 11th, 1774, at the House of Isaac Gleason they agreed to procure four half Barrels of Powder, Four Hundred and one-half wt. of Bullets, and 300 Flints, and desired Capt. Abijah Brown

and Ensn. Saml. Harrington to procure the same to compleat the Town Stock of Ammunition.

In September, 1774, the town, in response to the circular letter sent out to the various towns and to the other colonies, passed the following vote at a town meeting :

Voted & chose Capt. William Coolidge, Dean. Elijah Livermore, Capt. Abijah Brown, Lieut. Abijah Child & Ens. Abraham Peirce a Committee for other Towns to send to in any Emergency and they to send to other Towns on any Emergency.¹⁵

And Dec. 12th, 1774, the following :

The association of the Grand American Continental Congress was read to the Town and after a full Debate thereon the Town voted to choose a committee of three persons to see that said Association should be strictly carried into execution. Chose Jonas Dix, Esqr., Cornet Nathl. Bridge and Dean. Elijah Livermore.

Thus at the close of the year 1774 we find the old town in line with the most advanced sentiment regarding the noble effort to free the country from oppression. The year 1775 had scarcely begun its eventful and memorable course when at a town meeting held January 9th, 1775,

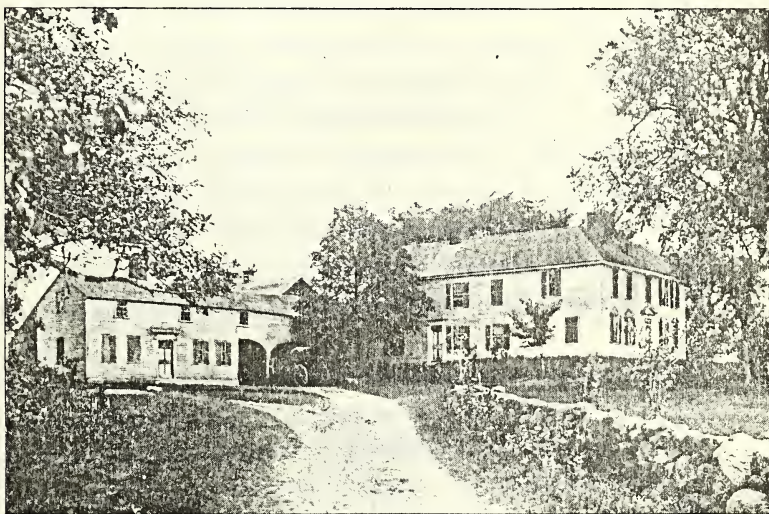
The question was put to know the mind of the Town whether they will all be prepared and stand ready equipt as Minute men and it passed in the affirmative.

By this action the town promptly complied with the requests in the address to the freeholders and inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, given out by the First Provincial Congress, December 10th, 1774, then sitting at Cambridge, and at the same meeting Jonas Dix, Esq., was chosen as our delegate to the Second Congress.

The name of Mr. Dix, or "Esquire Dix," as he was called both at home and in the records of the Second Congress, of which he was a

member, deserves more than passing mention. During this period of town history he appears to have undertaken and performed more than any other one citizen in the cause of liberty ; and though not a man of wealth, materially advanced the work he was engaged in. Besides filling important local offices and acting as representative to the General Court, he served on important committees in the Congress.

The Selectmen of the year 1775 were the patriotic Jonas Dix, Esq.,



RESIDENCE OF CORNET NATHANIEL BRIDGES.

Cornet Nathaniel Bridges, the hospitality of whose house in Trapelo¹⁶ Washington accepted when he visited Waltham, Lieut. Daniel Child, Josiah Brown, and John Clark.

Meanwhile the Committee of Safety for the Province, of which the patriotic Hancock and Warren were the most prominent members, had, since the latter part of 1774, been collecting military stores, arms and supplies, and on November 15 of that year had ordered the purchase of seven large pieces of cannon "on the best terms." This committee

acted with the greatest secrecy ; their work was carried on with great energy ; they had abundant funds at command, and on their action the success of the resistance of Massachusetts was largely dependent. The disposition of the large stock of supplies under their control was a most serious question. The ordnance, of all things, must be so placed that in the day of need, expected every morrow, the patriots should not want the means of replying to British cannon. Where should they secrete the guns? In looking about them for a place of convenience and security, where the inhabitants could be depended upon, the committee selected our own town ; and here all the cannon and gun carriages appear to have been brought and secreted until the committee on January 25th, 1775, alarmed, perhaps, by information of a contemplated raid from Gage's troops, or thinking the location too near, ordered all the cannon, mortars, balls and shells to be deposited at Worcester and Concord. After the Concord fight three of the cannon which had been carried from Concord to Marlborough, were ordered, April 25th, to be brought again to Waltham and there remained until May 17th.¹⁷

By the Journal of the committee we also learn that a detachment of Col. Jonathan Brewer's regiment was posted at Waltham and was ordered thence to headquarters at Cambridge and that in case of refusal all supplies to the men should cease. We leave this recital of the relations between this all important committee and our town, after noticing the following interesting order sent to our selectmen and still on file with other documents of great interest :

IN COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, CAMBRIDGE, May 17, 1775.

Whereas, one Mr. Mellicut of Waltham who is an officer in his Majesty's service under half pay, is suspected by means of his (said Mellicut's Wife) having free access into and out from the Town of Boston, communicating such intelligence to our Enemies, as may have a tendency to injure the important cause we are engaged in, and in some degree defeat the Plan forming for the Salvation of this Colony and Continent,

Therefore, Resolved, that the Selectmen & Committee of Correspondence

of the Town of Waltham be and hereby are directed and empowered to take such effectual methods for the preventing any intelligence going into the Town of Boston by means of the above said Mellicut or any of his family as to them in their wisdom shall seem meet.

BENJA. CHURCH, JR., Chairman.¹⁸

John Mellicut was licensed as a "Retailer", 1774 and 1775, by the Selectmen.

We have now to consider what action our people of Waltham took on the memorable days of April 19th and June 17th, 1775, and it must be admitted that to one who approaches the consideration of this subject, as well as all other local events relating to the actual service of the Waltham militia, the local records are, as has been stated in previous memorials of Waltham's history, dull and uninteresting. But, thanks to information gained from the State Archives, accessible only within a few years, we can now ascertain more definitely what Waltham's soldiers did.¹⁹ The muster rolls of many companies contain their names, but of interest above all, perhaps, are the rolls containing the names of Waltham's company of Minute Men, who on April 19th, 1775, took up arms, and under orders from Col. Thomas Gardner, to whose regiment they belonged, marched to meet the enemy. It is a remarkable list of names. It shows that a number of our men, exceeding one-half of the male population of Waltham above the age of sixteen years, were under arms and did service. In the present state of information all attempts to state exactly what route they took and what particular service they performed would be useless. It is to be borne in mind that an attack on Worcester was anticipated; a British spy had been over the road to Worcester, April 5th, inspecting the bridges, and was detected and barely escaped capture at Weston; that part of the cannon and other supplies were stored at Worcester, and that previous to the night of April 18th the patriots must have been in doubt as to which deposit of supplies the enemy would first seek to capture, or, indeed, whether they might not direct armed forces against both Concord and Worcester simultaneously or nearly so. In either case the protection

of the Worcester road was of the greatest importance. The muster roll of the Waltham Minute Men is appended ; let it tell its own story. It contains the names of twelve officers and one hundred and eleven men, who were on duty for three days at the time of the Lexington alarm ; marched twenty-eight miles and drew pay for service amounting to £38 8s 10d.²⁰

Many of these men enlisted in the Continental Army, and Capt. Abijah Child's Company in the 37th Regiment of Foot, commanded first by Col. Thos. Gardner. After the battle of Bunker Hill, where Col. Gardner received a mortal wound, the command fell to Lieut. Col. Wm. Bond. Gardner's regiment was in service at Bunker Hill, having been commissioned on or about May 27th, and Washington, in general orders of July 4th, 1775, refers to Gardner's death and funeral, and makes mention of him as "a brave and gallant officer who fought, bled and died in the cause of his country and mankind." The names of the Waltham officers and men in this company, thirty-eight in all, are given. This was known as the Waltham Company, and the muster roll is of the date, October 6th, 1775, so that casualties at the battle of Bunker Hill are not shown. Many other Waltham soldiers were scattered among other regiments, the 25th, 28th and 38th Foot each having men from our town.²¹

Whatever course Waltham's men took on that memorable day, we are satisfied it was animated by the highest patriotism. From conversation with aged people now living in Waltham, we learn of the alarm in our little community at the occasion ; that the British troops were on the 19th expected to come directly through the place ; that many families left their houses, taking their children and such valuable property as could be easily transported, to places of security. In that state of general alarm and momentary expectation of the approach of the enemy, it is not likely that the Waltham Company, as a body, went to take part in the fray at Lexington. But the memory of an aged lady, now living here,²² assures us of the fact that many members of the company went to Lexington and participated in the action there ; her mind reaching back

over a period of ninety years, with a remarkable clearness, she has this day related to one of your committee, conversation which she, when a child, had with one of the Waltham men who was at Lexington and bore arms there, Sergt. Elisha Harrington, whose name is on the muster roll, in which he described the scene, and in a lively manner repeated the sayings and doings of his companions. She also recalls the name of Abraham Bemis as another of our men who was there.

During subsequent years of the war our town responded quickly to calls for men and supplies, and took other patriotic action, as will appear from the following votes :

May 13th, 1775. At a meeting of the Select Men of Waltham, May 13th, 1775, the Select Men delivered out to the several Soldiers hereinafter mentioned a good Blanket agreeable to the Recommendation of the Provincial Congress, they being inlisted into the service of the Massachusetts for the Defence of the Liberties of America, and ordered the Treasr to advance money to pay for the same viz. Eliphalet Hastings, Jonas Lawrence, Elijah Cutting, Elisha Cox, William Lock, Samuel Roberts, John Glynn, Josiah Convers, Cutting Clark, Abraham Parkhurst, Matthew Peirce, Josiah Bemis Jun., Daniel Warren, Elijah Mead, Samuel Mulliken, Amos Fisk, Zechariah Weston, Job Priest, David Smith, Benjamin Gallop, Amos Harrington, George Wellington, Micah Bumpo, Jonas Smith Jun., John Viles, Josiah Lovett, Elisha Harrington, Habakkuk Stearns, Jesse Goodell, Nathan Wright, Asa Gould, Bezaleel Wright, Abijah Fisk, Rufus Stacey, Isaac Bemis, Elisha Stearns, Reuben Bemis, Timothy Flagg, Eliphalet Warren, Moses Warren, William Sprague, Thaddeus Child, Andrew Benjamin, John Symms, Edmund Lock. They likewise delivered to Abraham Parkhurst Wm. Wellington's Gun, and to Daniel Warren Josiah Brown's Gun and to Eliphalet Hastings Jonas Dix Esq's Gun, the owners thereof being willing to lend the same and ordered the Treasr to pay the expense of their meeting, amounting to 2s 5d.

March 4th, 1776. Chose Jacob Bigelow, Sam'l Harrington and Elisha Cutter (Cutler?) a committee "To devise Ways & Means for introducing the manufacturing Salt Petre into Private Families," and Capt. Wm. Coolidge, Thos. Wellington and Lt. Saml Stearns, a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.

May 27th, 1776. The question being put to know the mind of the Town

whether they will advise their Representative that if the Honorable Congress should for the Safety of the united Colonies Declare them Independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain they the said Inhabitants will Solemnly engage with their lives and fortunes to support them in the measure And it passed in the affirmative.

June 25th, 1776. Voted & granted the sum of six pound, & six shilling & 8d as an encouragement to be paid to each non-commissioned officer and soldier that shall engage in the present expedition to Canada.

March 10th, 1777. Chose Elisha Cutter, Peter Ball, Peter Warren,²³ Capt. Abijah Child and Capt. Abraham Child a committee "to receive money and lay it out for the purpose of hiring men (in as prudent a manner as they can) to engage in behalf of this Town in the Service of the united States of America during the war or three years.

May 19th, 1777. Chose Jonas Dix, Esq., Representative, and "Instructed him to Joyn (if he thinks proper) with the Representatives and Council in one Body to form such a Constitution of Government as he shall Judge best Calculated to Promote the happiness of this State.

October 19th, 1778, Abner Sanderson, Elisha Cutler, Peter Warren, John Bright and Jonas Child, a committee appointed in September of the same year to estimate what each had done in the War up to that time, either in personally bearing arms or in "paying money to encourage others to do the same," made a lengthy and valuable report. The report called for an appropriation of £3308 6s 4d to reimburse all parties, and that sum was granted.²⁴

June 18th, 1778, Col. Abijah Brown, Peter Ball and William Wellington were appointed a committee to hire men to reinforce the army, agreeable to the Resolve of the General Court, passed June 8th and 9th, on the best possible terms.

September 20th, 1779, the Town appropriated £2838 to repay Jonas Dix for obligations incurred in hiring soldiers. It was also voted to hire four soldiers for the "Rhode Island Expedition."

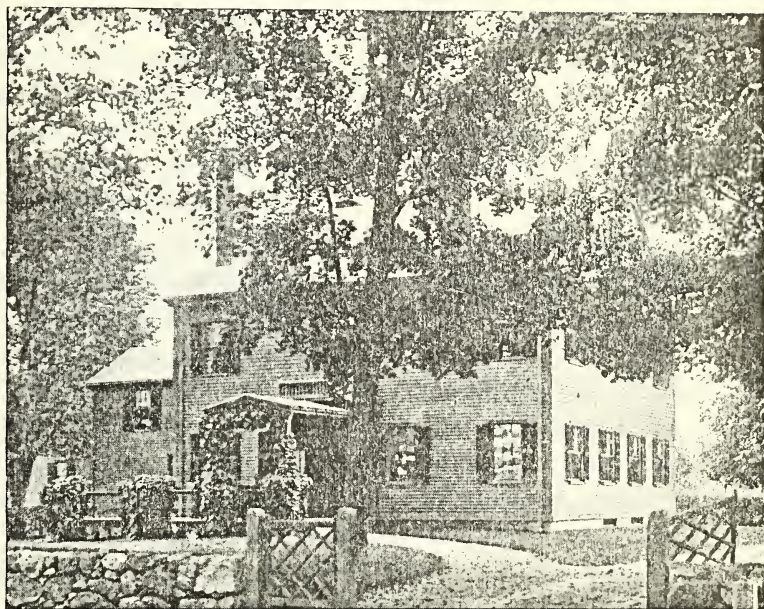
October 14th, 1779, It was voted to hire eight men called for to reinforce the army under Gen. Washington.

November 1st, 1779, The sum of £2120 18s 6d was appropriated to

cancel the obligation incurred by the committee in hiring the men authorized October 14th.

November 29th, 1779, "After a full debate" the town authorized the Selectmen to procure shirts, shoes and stockings for the soldiers, as requested by the General Court.

June 14th, 1780, the Town appropriated £14,000 to hire twelve men



RESIDENCE OF REV. SAMUEL RIPLEY.

called for to reinforce the army, and for the purchase of clothing for the soldiers, pursuant to a Resolve of the General Court of April 21st, 1780.

June 26th, 1780, the Town voted to hire fourteen men and appropriated £26,660 for the purpose.

July 29th, 1780, appropriated £2900 for payment for three horses purchased of Jonas Dix, Abner Sanderson and Peter Ball for the use of the Army, and £35 additional for expense in procuring them.

October 11th, 1780, appropriated £12,000 to procure 7200 weight of beef required of the Town for the Army by the Resolve of September 26th.²⁵

December 20th, 1780, the Town voted to procure twelve men to serve in the Continental Army, under the call of December 2d, to serve three years or the war. The men were to be hired by the month, if it was possible to do so. At the same meeting £21,000 were appropriated to procure 13,824 pounds of beef for the Army, as called for by the Resolve of December 4th. On January 8th, 1781, £50,400 were appropriated for hiring the aforementioned twelve men.²⁶

March 5th, 1781, voted £24,000, old emission, for hiring soldiers. On April 2nd it was voted to assess only so much of the above as was needed to pay John Smith.

July 3rd, 1781, the town voted unanimously to procure additional men called for, and appropriated 180 in £silver to pay for them. Voted £300, new emission, to procure beef required for three months.

July 30th, 1781, the committee appointed to procure soldiers under vote of July 3rd, reported that they had "procured the men for 780 hard dollars," payable \$30 each in ten days and the balance in three months, with interest; the Town to receive their wages. Voted to appropriate £60 in silver, in addition to the £180 previously granted.

The calls for men were all filled, it is believed, un'til the latter part of 1781, when the committee for procuring soldiers reported as follows :

We the subscribers a committee appointed to procure soldiers to join the army for three years or during the war have attended that sarvis & cannot find one man at any price in this Town.

The votes of the Town upon the proposal to establish a constitutional form of government in Massachusetts are of interest. They are recorded as follows :

April 28th, 1776, the Town refused to give its assent that the present House of Representatives and Council agree upon a form of Constitution.²⁷

May 19th, 1778, the Town was convened to consider, among other things, the question of acting upon the Constitution and form of government for Massachusetts Bay, agreed upon by the Convention of said State, February 28th, 1778. The meeting adjourned, without voting, to June 1st, when it was laid before the inhabitants of said Town; "after it was duly considered by them the Vote was put to know their minds whether they approved of the form and it passed in the negative yea 6 to nay 22."

February 9th, 1778. The Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the United States of America was read to the Town and maturely considered by them the Town unanimously agreed that the said plan of Confederacy is well adapted for the securing the Freedom, Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America and Instructed their Representative to give his vote in favor of authorizing the Delegates from this State to ratify the same in ye Congress of the United States that the same may become conclusive.

May 24th, 1780. The Constitution and Form of Government for the State of Massachusetts Bay was read to the Town and after a full debate thereon the Town voted and chose Jonas Dix, Esqr., Leonard Williams, Esqr., Capt. Wm. Coolidge, Josiah Hastings, Capt. Isaac Gleason, Abner Sanderson, William Fisk, Cort. Nathl. Bridge & Lieut. Samuel Stearns a Committee to revise and consider the same and report their opinion thereof to the Town.

At a subsequent meeting, June 5th, 1780, the Committee apptd to examine and revise the Constitution and Form of Government for this State Reported that having carefully attended that Service would propose the following alteration and amendments therein, viz: "That the Habeas Corpus Act never ought to be suspended for a longer time than six months, as in that time any Person may be brought to his Tryal or admitted to Bail, But however if the said Amendments cannot be obtained that then the Delegates for this Town be instructed to vote for the same as it now stands," which Report was read to the Town and after a full debate thereon the Question was put to know the mind of the Town whether they would accept thereof and it passed in the affirmative 32 yea to 4 nay.

In the War of 1812 the Town maintained its reputation for patriotism and liberality to its soldiers.²⁸

January 1st, 1814. Voted that the pay of the soldiers who shall be drafted as the quota of the Militia furnished by the Town agreeable to Act of Congress be made up including the pay of Government to \$15 per month, each man and that they receive \$1.25 per day for each day they may be called out for military discipline under the officers who shall be detached.

August 8th, 1814. Voted that the Town will make up to the Soldiers who have been detached, \$15 per month including the pay received from Government and five dollars to each man as bounty.

The event in the history of the town of the most importance to its material interests is the establishment of the works of the Boston Manufacturing Company in 1813. Thus we celebrate by the year not only the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the town, but the seventy-fifth of the establishment of our first great industry. The importance of this event is not less in the results to the town than to the country at large. It wrought a change in the character of the town from an agricultural to a manufacturing community. It gave a new impulse to growth and development and marked an era in our history. But the merely local effect is insignificant when compared with the era which the establishment of the factories marked in the manufacturing and industrial interests of the country. As in history we regard the places where great deeds have been accomplished with particular veneration, so we can regard the spot where the modern system of American manufactures had its birth with more than ordinary interest. Here was accomplished the first successful experiment of cotton manufacture on a large scale and on a broad, comprehensive plan. Cotton cloth had already been manufactured to a limited extent in other places. The spinning had been done in one place and the weaving in another. It was originally intended that the Waltham mills should be erected for the purpose of weaving by power loom, but when it was found that the spinning could also be profitably done, that part of the manufacture was

included in the works. Here, as Bishop says in his history of American manufactures, "the successful use of the power loom and all the operations for converting raw cotton into printed cloth were for the first time introduced into this country and probably in the world." Thus we stand the pioneer in that gigantic system of manufactures which has revolutionized the character of textile industry and brought so much wealth and prosperity to the whole country.

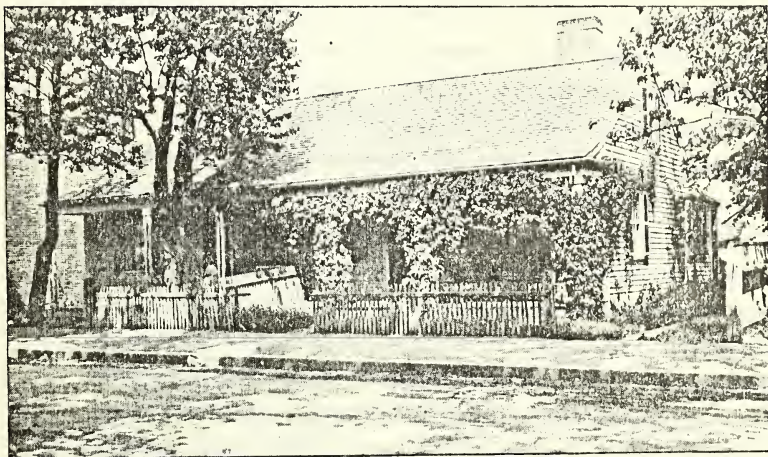
This enterprise stands pre-eminent, not only for its own immediate success, but for the great results which followed.

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." The country was then engaged in its second war with England and our flag was attaining a glory on the sea which to-day is a part of our national heritage. On the land we were engaged in military enterprises through which two men gained the prestige as military leaders subsequently to make them Presidents. But in the silent and peaceful occupations of industrial pursuits other men were performing even greater deeds for their country's honor and welfare. Francis C. Lowell, an American of great genius, conceived the idea, while in England, of improving upon the methods of manufacturing cloth, and of putting his plans in operation in his native country.

He associated with himself Patrick T. Jackson, a man of great executive ability, and Nathan Appleton, a wealthy, far-seeing and patriotic merchant of Boston. The capital stock of the corporation was \$400,000. The site of a paper mill²⁹ was purchased, additional water power secured, and the building of a factory commenced in 1813. Mr. Lowell not only improved the English looms, but also originated much new machinery, in the invention of which he performed the nicest mathematical calculations. In the construction of improved mechanism he was assisted by the practical skill and mechanical genius of Paul Moody. The first cloth was made in 1814, a heavy sheeting, No. 14, thirty-seven inches wide and weighing a little less than three yards to the pound. It was a matter of accident that it should have been so suited to the

public demand, but it has continued to be the standard article of cotton manufacture. It sold for thirty cents a yard.

As we trace our great system of cotton manufacture back to this humble and successful commencement, who can deny the highest meed of praise and of patriotic gratitude to those men whose skill, enterprise, energy and qualities of mind accomplished so much? They stand as the greatest representatives of American manufacturing industries and grand exponents of our national enterprise and character.



THE OLD FACTORY SCHOOL HOUSE.

We are fortunate in having with us to-day and on this platform the descendants and representatives of those three originators of our manufactures. Not only are they the lineal descendants, but by a singular and happy coincidence a representative of each of the eminent men bears identically the same honored name of his ancestor. But these men were great not only in their mechanical and executive abilities, but in a far nobler sense. Their scheme was on a broader basis than that of mere money getting or even that of the development of the most cunning and labor-saving machinery. They recognized the fact that

the character of the working men and women was an element of true success. They determined that the moral and intellectual worth of the operatives should be a factor in the new enterprise. Their welfare should be one of the great principles on which this first manufactory should be established. Lowell and Appleton in their visits to Europe had observed the degraded condition of the factory people, the hovels in which they lived, and all the uncomfortable surroundings of their daily lives. And in their great work, with true American feeling and with a sentiment of the highest Christian character, the projectors determined that manhood and womanhood should not be sacrificed to mere material interests, but rather elevated in the application of all the faculties bestowed by nature. Good boarding-houses were erected, schools were established, a church was fostered and encouraged, a library was purchased, and the lecture room opened its doors for practical and entertaining knowledge. For upwards of half a century, as regularly as the bell summoned the operatives to their work, its daily peal at a quarter to nine in the morning summoned the children to the school.³⁰

The vicinity of the factory was set off as a school district and Patrick T. Jackson accepted the position of local school committee. The library was given to the Rumford Institute, and afterwards through that institution to the town, forming the nucleus of our prosperous Public Library. The intelligent men and women to whom the amenities and possibilities of life were thus opened, who have graduated from our factories into other spheres of usefulness, and those who continue with us and those also who have gone forever from our presence, leaving a pleasant memory, are gratifying examples of the high purpose and grand object of the founders of the Boston Manufacturing Company. A noted example may be cited in one whom we still are proud to number among our fellow citizens. Starting in his career in the employ of the company in humble capacity, he has numbered the chief magistracy of the Commonwealth among the distinctions which his fellow citizens have bestowed upon him. And the honor, genius and intelligence of the

American mechanic have been represented and defended on the floor of Congress by his fervid eloquence and marked ability.

What a noble policy ! How grandly it stands forth after the lapse of three-quarters of a century ! All honor to the men who thus ennobled labor and added to its dignity all the sweet influences of culture and refinement ! We will not say that they builded better than they knew, for they anticipated the result attained. Jackson and Appleton lived to look upon the monument they erected and to see the glory of their work lighting up its summit.

Lowell died a few years after the inauguration of his enterprise, without living to witness the full results of his efforts. Mr. Appleton, in his interesting reminiscences, says that Mr. Lowell was the informing soul that gave direction and form to the whole proceeding. At the early age of forty-two he gave up life's work. But his memory is imperishably connected with the city which bears his name, and with the annals of American manufactures.

It was through the success at Waltham that the greater operations at Lowell were undertaken. Waltham is said to be the mother of Lowell, and though the offspring has outgrown its parent, still, an acknowledgment of their mutual relations cannot be out of place. Much of the first machinery was made here and transported over the road to Lowell, and Mr. Moody and others of the most skilful artisans were also transferred to the new and enlarged field of operations. Thus Waltham may truly boast of her parentage of the great spindle city. Her factories were the primary school where the first principles of skilful and successful manufacture were practically taught.

In 1816 the modification of the tariff gave a new impetus to our manufacturing interests. Massachusetts was at that time a state whose maritime, far exceeded her manufacturing interests. And it is a singular fact, worthy of observation, that both of the Massachusetts senators voted against a measure upon which subsequently our prosperity so largely depended, while the senators from South Carolina as strenuously supported it. In a few years the situation was reversed, and nullifica-

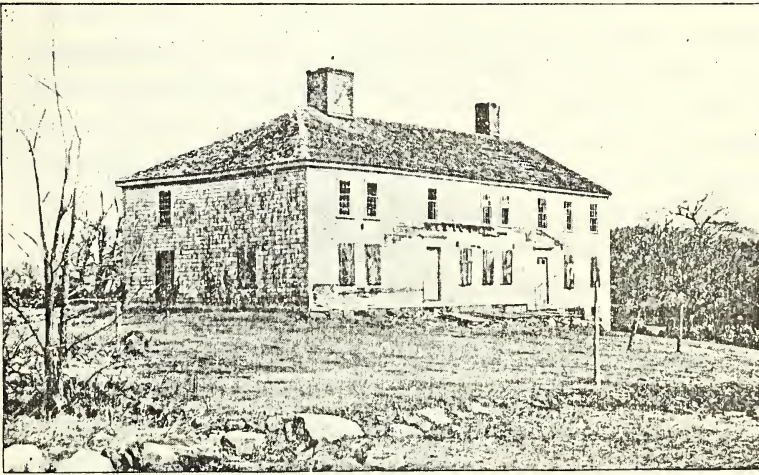
tion and ultimately secession were justified by their advocates on account of the protective principles of our tariff laws, of which this measure was the precursor.

Our history during the past three-quarters of a century has witnessed an almost uninterrupted prosperity. In common with the progress of our country and the expanding force of its civilization over the vast area of our hitherto unsettled lands, we have increased in wealth and happiness, and all the elements that make up a thrifty and well ordered community. Under the free institution of our government we have experienced the equality of manhood, and have enjoyed all the blessings which religious and political toleration can afford. We have had more than the average share in all that contributes to material welfare and successful competition in the world's affairs. Linked to the metropolis of New England by proximity and by the identity of many of our interests with hers, we feel the impulse of her growth and prosperity. Steadily and with no backward step we have gone forward since the waters of our beautiful river first tempted the manufacturer and capitalist, and made a new revelation in our resources. Our busy thoroughfares lead out in the scenes of unsurpassed natural beauty, and we enjoy the combination of the rural retreat, the suburban home, and the active marts of business and manufacturing industry.

During the first half of the present century Waltham was quite a noted military centre ; its broad plains and the ample accommodations of its inns invited the military trainings and country muster. Here also was often held an autumnal celebration now passed into disuse, the "Cornwallis," in commemoration of the surrender at Yorktown and the close of the Revolution. A sham battle was fought ; the grotesque movements of the country militia imitated, as far as possible, "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war," and the mock heroic was carried to the final act of surrender. It was doubtless in witnessing one of these displays and travesties upon warfare that Lowell felt inspired in his Biglow papers to write the lines,

Recollect wut fun we hed, you 'n'I and Ezry Hollis,
Up there to Waltham Plain last fall, along o' the Cornwallis?

But holiday military parades were no indication of the serious minds of the people when actual duty called. The tocsin of war found Waltham ready. The record of her soldiers is a part of the history of the country. No poor words of ours can add to or detract from their merits. Yonder monument speaks in more eloquent language than we would presume to express, even if it were in our power to do so.³¹



THE "STRATTON" TAVERN.

As it appeared at the time of its destruction by fire, Feb. 11, 1893.

Many other manufactories have from time to time been established with us, but it is no disparagement to any when we cite only a single example in addition. The name and fame of our city have extended throughout the civilized world by the means of our great and doubtless most extensive industry. The American Waltham Watch Factory, the largest in the world, has given an impulse to our progress and development of the most remarkable character. Like the works of the Boston

Manufacturing Company, it is a pioneer in its particular sphere of manufacture, and like that it has been managed with the liberal policy and with those high principles which reflect the greatest honor upon its directing mind. Commencing operations in 1854 under another name and with the guiding genius of Aaron L. Dennison, it demonstrated the practical and successful application of the most nicely adjusted machinery to the manufacture of watches, which had hitherto been made chiefly by hand. To Mr. Dennison, whom many of our citizens still pleasantly remember, none can deny that genius, skill, and persevering enterprise which inaugurated the industrial and mechanical success of watch making in this country. Experiencing the financial vicissitudes of many new establishments, it was re-organized in 1858 under the name of the American Watch Company. With the broad views and executive ability of Royal E. Robbins it has taken an exalted rank for the character and magnitude of its works, the artistic and mechanical skill of its artisans, male and female, and the almost munificent management that has characterized its course. So harmonious have been the relations of the company with the operatives that no strike or other labor trouble has ever occurred in its history.

The change from town to city in 1884 has wrought a revolution and innovation in our public affairs of the most radical kind. Our body politic differs more from what it was before that event, than it then did from its character at the time of our incorporation. The town meeting has passed away, the direct government of the people is transferred to official representatives. The laws of progress demand the new system in preference to the old. It is for us to make it successful and execute the functions of good government through those who shall make and administer the laws. We are all responsible, fellow citizens, for the maintenance of the honest and efficient administration of affairs which has been handed down to us from our earliest history. "The past, at least, is secure," and the future is full of promise and hope. Every government is what the people make it. The moral, political and educational forces of our community are in our own hands, to be transmitted to

those who come after us. Material prosperity is of little avail when attained by any sacrifice of the eternal principles upon which free government is based. As a part of a great nation devoted to popular government and to the principles of justice resting upon the consent of the governed, let us be true to ourselves and to posterity, so that when a half century has rolled by and others stand in our places, they can regard the past without regret and the future without apprehension.

Following this address the chorus sang the accompanying original hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. William Morton Fullerton.

O River Charles that floweth
 Through Waltham to the sea,
 That glideth bright and hopeful
 Down woodland and through lea ;
 And ancient nook of Prospect,
 Our city's far-seen crown
 That standeth all in glory,
 When westering suns drop down,—
 We call on you, thy children !
 Oh hear us, we implore !
 And join with ours thy festal words,
 The secrets of thy lore !

“ I wind and wind a river,
 I glide from dawn to dawn,
 Yet winding, tire never,
 Nor murmur song forlorn ;
 But free and joyous ever,
 I lead down to the river
 What streams make me a river,
 And lose their life for mine.

So cry I from my waters,
 O, men of Waltham, know
 That e'en the unseen humble
 Shall safely seaward go."

I watch the glinting ocean,
 I guard your quiet town,
 And stand through winter, summer,
 And autumn's golden brown.
 Firm, steadfast and eternal,
 While round my head are blown
 All freshening airs of heaven,
 That woo great souls alone.
 So from these upper regions
 My voice comes stern, yet kind,
 Pass up from out the lowlands,
 And life worth living find.

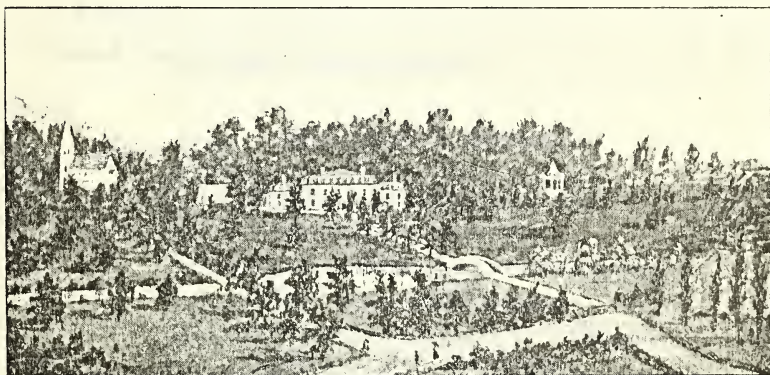
O, River fair and Prospect,
 Your mingled words are sweet,
 Divinely strong as Nature's,
 Whose thoughts are full, complete,
 And we, your children, thank you :
 Your voices thrill as our's
 To Heaven for all blessings
 From all-wide Heaven's Power,
 And Him of whom your voices
 Are echoes gracious deep,
 We ask now with Thanksgiving
 As unborn years to keep.

After the singing of the hymn, Mayor Fisher called upon Governor Ames for a few remarks, to which His Excellency responded substantially as follows :

After the somewhat lengthy though extremely valuable and interest-

ing addresses to which you have listened, it will not be expected that I should say anything that will be especially interesting to you.

It is quite the custom nowadays, among the towns of this Commonwealth, to celebrate the anniversaries of their incorporation. During my administration Worcester, Springfield, Hingham, Duxbury and Ipswich have each celebrated their two hundred and fiftieth anniversary; East Hampton and Grafton their one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and Lowell its fiftieth. It is a very laudable custom. I have now come to be with you in your celebration. There is no town in the Common-



THE LYMAN ESTATE,

Showing the Old Church, Lyman Mansion, and the former Residence of
Rev. Warham Williams.

From a Painting owned by J. F. Moore, made about 1820.

wealth whose past has been more useful, which has a more honorable present or brighter future, than has Waltham. You have one of your citizens here whose name is illustrious in every American home. His career is familiar, and an inspiration to all American youth. He has made success a duty and duty a success. Waltham and General N. P. Banks are one and inseparable. I have no doubt there are other men here who would have been as successful as he had they been given the

opportunity. There is no one city more famous the world over than Waltham. It seems invidious to select but one industry, but your watch factory is an illustrious example of the success of the protection of American industry. Its trademark is known the world over, and wherever your watches go the name of Waltham is held in high honor.

I come to you to-day as the Governor of the State, to bring you the greetings of all its people for what you have done, and to give you their wishes for a most prosperous future.

After the Governor had concluded the Mayor presented Rev. Edward F. Hayward, of Chicopee, the poet of the day, who read the following original poem :

RISE OF A MODERN CITY.

Unwalled, unguarded from the foe,
It rises where the waters flow
Of some swift tumbling mountain stream,
As in a night. Aladdin's dream
Seems scarce more wonderful. Ten years,
At best a hundred, and, behold,
The full fledged city now appears,
Promise of beauties manifold.
Not so the cities of the plain
That rose in some old monarch's reign,
The turreted and bristling towns
The shadow of whose rampart frowns
In song and story. Fear of men
Drove people near together then.
Around their homes they dug the fosse
O'er which no alien foot might cross ;
At gate of iron, tripple barred,
Sounded the challenge of the guard ;
And ever on the battlements
The sentry walked in their defense.

Now open, free to all men, stand
The cities of our happier land.
We build them on the broader plan
Of common service. Brother man
Is welcomed for his enterprise,
And helped by our philanthropies
In his misfortune. We are one :
The native citizen and son
Of him who once, a farmer, tilled
These streets with teeming life now filled ;
And sons and daughters from afar,
Stock of New England hills, whose star
Stood o'er the cities, while the farms
Lost for their children all their charms :
From Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire all,
Where'er their youthful memories fall,
Here is their home, their work is here,
And wide the circle grows each year.

Ah, what would say those pioneers
Who broke the path that now appears
A broad highway. They blazed the tree
Through trackless forests, while they see
Boston behind them, and before
A weary wilderness in store.
The turf is soft beneath their feet,
And round them brakes and blossoms sweet,
Invite the sense. The song of bird
And rustle of the leaves is heard,
But nowhere sound of human voice ;
Yet bravely to their pilgrim choice
They hold themselves. Whate'er the fare,
'Tis better than Old World despair.

So Cambridge, Watertown, the rest
Of lengthening townships to the west,
As, with the people, multiplied

Names into which they each divide.
And Waltham, not the last or least,
From parent Watertown was pieced.

It lay a hamlet gathered low
About the Charles, whose lazy flow
From Milford meadows seeks the sea,
Woodhouse, the ancient use would be,
The forest home ; for full in shade
Of old Bear Hill its rise was made ;
And still upon its streets we see
The ample green of shrub and tree.

Here Lowell came whose happy fame
Lives in a sister city's name ;
And Moody, Jackson, Appleton,
We call them Father now, not son
Bid Industry new front assume
By planting here the power-loom.
Go where you will, north, south, east, west,
The whirl of spindles strikes the ear :
But Cotton, if he's King confessed,
Began his mighty empire here.

Here first the factory girls and boys
Exchanged familiar rustic joys
For life together. Then they came
From country homes, allured by fame
Of wages high and comforts warm
Unknown upon the distant farm ;
You'll find them now as, man and wife,
The standbys of our social life ;
As city fathers, men of weight,
Lofty in councils of the state,
And women first in all the land,
With kindly heart and generous hand.

One such, well known not here alone,
'Tis yours to-day to call your own,
So long he's shared your local joys,
The first and best of Bobbin Boys.
Afar you've watched him, in the halls
Of legislation and where falls
The smoke and clamor of the fray,
Pride of the Village, now the pride
Of citizens on every side,
Most honored of all sons to-day.

Then, Muses, let me not omit
That ancient figure, made to sit,
Presiding genius o'er the facts
And cover of our almanacs,
Old Father Time,—well known to you,
A citizen of Waltham too.

Across the river his estate
Is worthy of a god so great,
A mighty castle where a host
Are toiling for him in the boast
That all the world may be awake
If time from Waltham it will take.

The guardian of the distant train ;
The mariner upon the main ;
Who hunts in forests, and who guides
The ship of Business o'er the tides
Of this world's infinite affairs,
The lover whose quick pulses throb,
To hie him to his lady's stairs ;—
All these bear ticking in their fob
The time-piece that where'er we go
Makes Waltham known to all men. So

You build your fortunes, live your lives ;
And what is good alone survives
Your fifty and a hundred years.
Long peace has dwelt on Waltham Plain ;
And thrift makes ever greater gain
Along your borders. Still appears
The farmer on your streets at noon
With fruit of labor nobly borne
' Neath winter frost and summer sun ;
The stranger too is here, intent
On what your industry has done :
And you yourselves, best instrument
Of future worth and greatness. Hold
The gift the fathers handed down,
Making it richer with new gold,
Fair metal wrought into a crown,
And wear it while the years shall last,
So better even than the past
Your city shall have life to come.
Build it to nature. Keep each home
Wide open to the truth, and swing
Its portals to the feet that bring
Good tidings from afar ; and so,
Building it better than you know,
You shall be free, and by this sign
Conquer a heritage benign.

The chorus then sang Eichburg's hymn, "To Thee O Country," after which the singing of America by the audience closed the exercises of the afternoon.

THE BANQUET AND BALL.

At an early hour in the evening the holders of tickets for the banquet began to assemble and it was soon evident that the spacious banquet room would be comfortably filled. The tables were temptingly spread by Caterer Dill and were soon filled after the procession commenced to move basement-ward. General Banks presided, and at his request Rev. E. J. Young invoked the Divine blessing.

Dill had prepared the following menu, which was printed on a heavy double card, tied with white satin ribbon. The front of the menu was embellished by a fine steel engraving representing a scene on the Charles River just beyond Lily Point.

MENU.

SALADS.

Lobster.

Salmon.

Chicken.

Escalloped and Creamed Oysters.

COLD MEATS.

Turkey.

Chicken.

Ham.

Tongue.

Cranberry Sauce.

Mashed Potatoes.

RELISHES.

Celery

Olives.

Mixed Pickles.

ROLLS.					
Fingers.		English.		Tea.	
DESSERT.					
Frozen Pudding.		Charlotte Russe.		Wine Jelly.	
ICE CREAMS.					
Pistachio.	Coffee.	Chocolate.	Vanilla.	Strawberry.	Banana.
Variety of Cakes.					
SHERBETS.					
Pineapple.		Orange.		Lemon.	
Bombe Glace.		Biscuit Glace.			
FRUITS.					
Bananas.	Oranges.	Apples.	Grapes.	Nuts.	Raisins
DRINKS.					
Coffee.		Milk.		Tea.	

The excellent and well served banquet over, General Banks called the company to order. He was sorry to interrupt their pleasure but as the serious business upstairs began at 9.30 it was necessary to finish the exercises here as soon as possible. He paid a compliment, to the State, which he said was always entitled to our homage, never more than now, and presented Lieutenant-Governor Brackett as the representative of Massachusetts. Mr. Brackett said:

The rounding of one hundred and fifty years in the life of a town was worthy of celebration. Waltham, famed throughout the world for its excellent watches which, accurately marked such small intervals of time, would naturally notice the longer periods. The Commonwealth shares in these celebrations. It is a curious fact that the expiration of the first half of the period we now celebrate was signalized by so important an event as the establishment of the Boston Manufacturing Company. The policy inaugurated by the company towards its employes was broad, liberal and productive of the best results. The legal

maxim that "corporations have no souls" was not applicable to them. The growth of the industries of Waltham was due to the generous policy established by that company and repeated by the American Watch Company. The results are seen in the character of the products and



FRONT PAGE OF PROGRAMME.

About one-quarter size.

of the men. The Commonwealth is benefitted thereby. As a conspicuous example he would say that to-morrow a committee of the Executive Council would start for Washington with the portraits of three Massachusetts men who had been speakers in the National House

of Representatives. One of these men was General Banks. Just thirty-two years ago next month he was elected speaker and his election marked a new national era. Just thirty years ago this month he was inaugurated Governor. He was in this station called upon to address Harvard College, and a prominent man in speaking of the occasion said: "The graduate of the Waltham factory spoke on the same platform with the graduate of Harvard and suffered none by the comparison." The careers of such men are always an honor to the State and the Commonwealth appreciates them.

Mr. Brackett's allusions to General Banks were all received with hearty applause.

The president then presented Judge Hoar, of Concord, the representative of one of the oldest and most patriotic families, who congratulated his neighbors of Waltham on having attained so respectable an age, and maintained so respectable a character. He presumed they felt the pressure of antiquity, but when he received the invitation it occurred to him that but three generations ago in his family there was no Waltham. His mother's father was seventeen years old when Waltham was incorporated, and so it did not seem so old after all. New England towns when they get together to commemorate a birthday like to praise themselves. He knew how it was for Concord had recently celebrated its two hundred and fiftieth birthday. It was agreeable, too, to invite the neighbors in to help in the praise. Waltham had a claim on him, for seventy years ago a Waltham minister baptised him. The people in all the towns above always admired Waltham's roads. "A town that has furnished a Governor, a Speaker of the House and a Major-General was entitled to consideration; Waltham had furnished two governors. He spoke of the Lyman and Gore estates as being, when laid out, the two handsemeest parks in Massachusetts."²

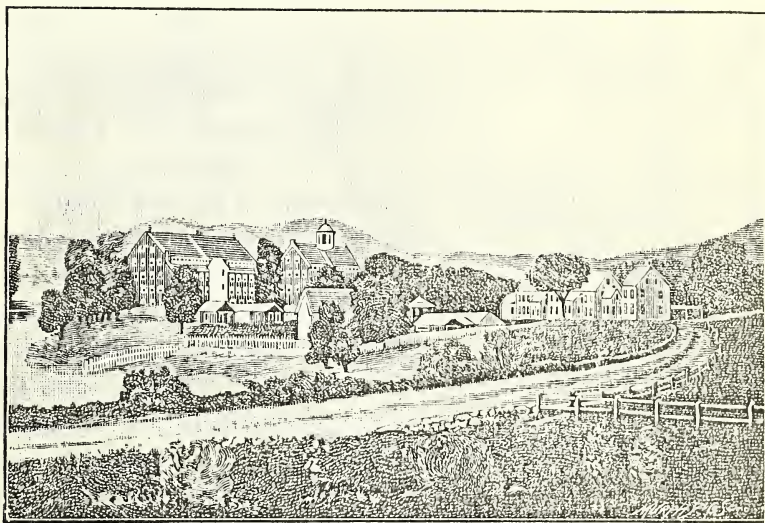
Waltham had too a very celebrated institution of education, Mrs. Ripley's school. Mrs. Ripley never had a pupil who was not an admirer. In mechanics, too, Waltham had won renown. Taking all these things into consideration Waltham was entitled to praise. Judge Hoar concluded by extolling highly the methods by which those in charge of factories here had carried on the industries.

General Banks next called on Speaker Noyes of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who was happy to say that this was not his first visit to Waltham. He had been here when the city was robed in beauty and he knew that Waltham had come to be recognized as a beautiful city. This was the first time he had had a chance to recognize the beauty of its hearthstones and homes. He spoke highly of General Banks as one at whose feet he had been allowed to sit to learn how to govern an assembly. The National House chose wisely when it elected him Speaker.

General Banks then related an anecdote of Francis C. Lowell, when a prisoner during the last war on board the Dartmoor prison-ship, he sought out the source of England's advanced position in manufactures and commerce, and having found the source he came to Waltham, and on the banks of our little stream laid the foundations for the cotton industry. New England was not facile in the work. Up to 1820 slave-holding Georgia led in manufactures the six New England states. Lowell then was about forty years old. He died when, forty-two, but in that time he planted the seeds of this industry. Among the founders of the manufacture was Nathan Appleton, the treasurer of the company. With him was Warren Colburn the arithmetician. The General then presented as the representative of the first treasurer, Mr. Nathan Appleton, a gentleman

who was associated with M. Ferdinand de Lesseps in the construction of the Suez and Panama canals. Mr. Appleton said:

The part of your civic history upon which I am called upon especially to speak began with the last half of this period of Waltham's existence, for it is just seventy-five years ago that my father, with his associates, Francis C. Lowell and Patrick T. Jackson, with the mechanical services of Paul Moody to aid them in detail, formed and started the Boston



COTTON MILLS IN 1820.

Manufacturing Company, using the water power of the river Charles, at which mill the power loom was first put in operation this side of the Atlantic for the manufacture of cotton goods. This was the real beginning of the new movement which completely swept aside old methods by its simplicity and economy, and revolutionized the cotton manufactures of America. The mill at Waltham was the pioneer of those which soon followed in other places, and called into existence the great cities of Lowell and Manchester.

My father was one of the original subscribers, though for a small amount, and a director of the company from its organization, and this, he says, was origin of his connection with the cotton manufacture. The manufactured goods were first sold in a small way by Isaac Bowers, or rather by Mrs. Bowers at a shop in Cornhill, the only place where domestic goods were then sold. As it was difficult to dispose of them my father suggested that some should be sent to the firm of B. C. Ward & Co., of which he was a partner, where they soon found ready sales, at first through Mr. Forsaith, an auctioneer. Messrs. B. C. Ward & Co. were then appointed selling agents, and this was the beginning of the great business of selling goods on commission which was extended all over the country. The commission was one per cent.

It was as long ago as 1832 that my father was first sent as a representative to Washington, in the days of Jackson and nullification, and part of his mission was to arrange some sort of a tariff which would be suited to the requirements of the times. The receipts of the government were then, as now, more than we needed for running expenses, and the country was clamoring for reduction. The cotton industries had been under way for only ten or fifteen years, and a tariff for some sort of protection was wise at that time, but it was even then made very moderate. The idea was to arrange it in such a way as to encourage cotton growers of the southern states as well as the mill owners of the northern, and to have it so framed that a fair profit could be made as against the importation of European fabrics. But there was another important consideration which, alas, since the civil war seems to have been almost put out of sight.

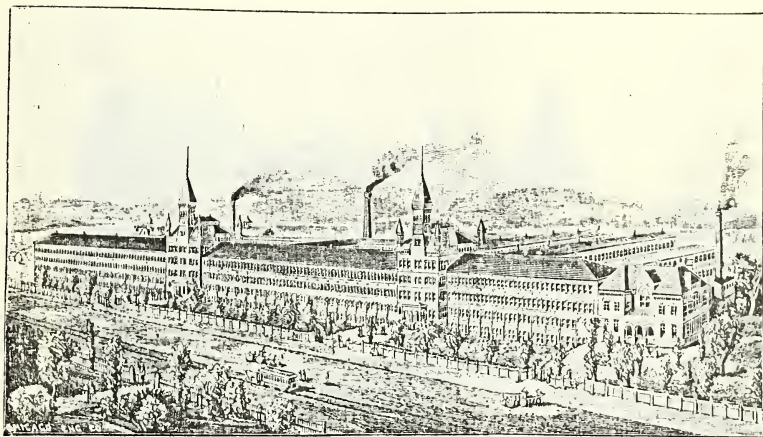
A considerable portion of Mr. Appleton's remarks were in approval of the recent message of President Cleveland, and he closed by saying that the present was an exceptionally good time to put those ideas into execution, and that he hoped this year would inaugurate a newer, broader, more progressive policy.

General Banks said that Mr. Lowell soon found a serious difficulty. England could undersell him in the American market. In this dilemma he sought counsel of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. The result was the tariff of 1816, the effect of which was so firmly to establish the cotton industry that in 1886 the product was forty-three million bales against none in 1816; the tillage of nearly three million acres of land in its growth and the employment of \$208,000,000 capital. In Waltham one million, five hundred thousand bales of cotton have been used, one hundred and seventy-two thousand persons found employment and \$42,000,000 in wages been paid in fifty years, without an altercation or a strike.

The president then called on State Treasurer Beard who said he was glad to be connected in the remotest degree with the festival and to be introduced by such a man. The address of the afternoon was a wonderful lesson of the part labor plays in building up a prosperous community. Farmers made the town meetings of Watertown turbulent in behalf of schools and churches. In such communities population increases slowly. Taverns brought some revenue but not a great one. In developing an industry labor was an important factor. Every employe who came gave additional prosperity to the town. The tariff question is one of labor. He was familiar with the woolen industry. When a boy he drew in yarn while his mother spun. The opportunity to build up our industries came because of the interruption of commerce by the war of 1812. We needed the goods and a tariff was afterwards levied to protect our people in making the goods. He had read of the disaster which followed the removal of the tariff in 1832, 1837, 1842 and 1846. In the late war another opportunity came through necessity. Clay's course in 1812-15 developed the wonderful

progress we have made in manufactures. The way to reach the markets of the world is to keep a firm possession of your own.

General Banks then indulged in a few reminiscences of Long Block and its early occupants, and related a story of an Englishman who said that manufactures must fail in America because the operatives were fed on beef instead of soup. The tariff gave them the beef; its repeal would give them soup. He closed by presenting Representative Warden, the last speaker

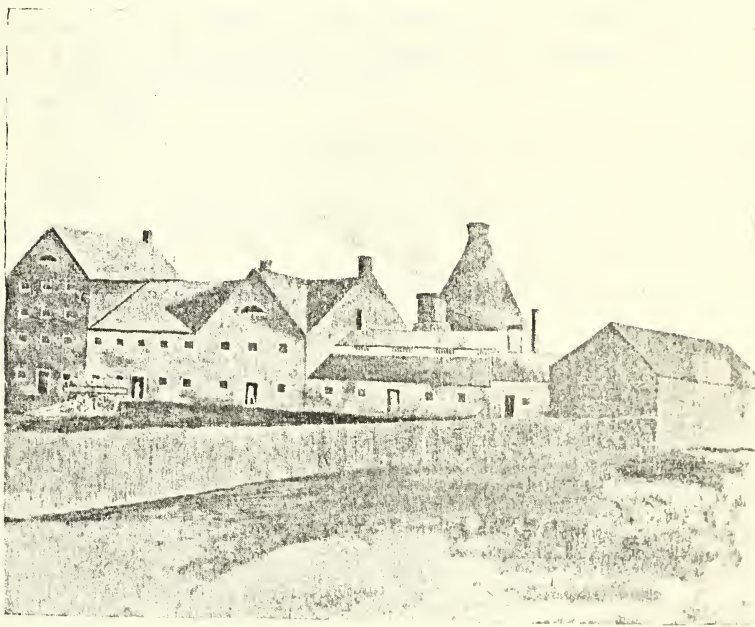


FACTORY OF THE AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY.

of the evening, who congratulated himself on being present. He had been proud of Waltham's prosperity since he became a resident; at no time was he prouder than at present. When a boy he remembered in the history of Waltham two points, one was the life of the Bobbin Boy, the other the story of the making of the Waltham watches.

Letters of regret at inability to be present were received from Ex-Governors Rice and Robinson, and Dr. Thomas Hill.

After the speaking the company soon assembled in the upper hall. The grand march was led by General and Mrs. Banks, followed by Mayor and Mrs. Fisher, about one hundred and twenty-five couples joining. Fifteen dances were indulged in to the music of Park's orchestra.



WORKS OF THE NEWTON CHYMICAL COMPANY IN 1830.

From a painting in the possession of J. F. Moore.

The guests who were entertained by the city and who occupied the head table at the banquet were, besides the honored president of the evening, Lieutenant-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett, Judge E. R. Hoar, State Treasurer A. W. Beard, Speaker C. J. Noyes, Councillor E. M. McPherson, Senator J. V. Fletcher,

Representatives E. Warden and S. O. Upham, Mayor Fisher, Mayor Kimball of Newton, N. Appleton, Esq., Rev. E. J. Young, Selectmen Skinner, Brigham and Perry of Watertown, and Selectmen of Lincoln and Weston.

The ball was under the charge of Col. E. Stearns, floor director, assisted by S. O. Upham, M. Thomas, J. P. Murphy, W. F. Emerson, W. E. Allen, F. R. Gilbert, E. B. Armstrong, Col. L. C. Lane, J. F. Moore, F. J. Rutter, F. A. Stearns, A. Fiske, E. W. Fiske.

ADDITIONAL NOTES.

NOTE 1, page 18. Prof. Eben Norton Horsford.

NOTE 2, page 19. Letter of Dudley to the Countess of Lincoln.

NOTE 3, page 20. Dudley's letter to the Countess of Lincoln.

NOTE 4, page 22. See vol. III., History of Middlesex County (J. W. Lewis & Co., Philadelphia, 1890), page 344 to page 353.

NOTE 5, page 23. The record in the book of the Proprietors of Watertown is: "The grant of the Great Dividends (allotted) to the freemen, to all the townsmen then inhabiting, being 120 in number. The land being divided into four divisions, every division being 160 rods in breadth, beginning next to the small lots, and bounded with Cambridge line on the North side, and with the plow-lands on the South, to be laid out successively one after another (all the meadows and cartways excepted) for them to enclose or feed in common." The first Great Dividend, beginning next the small lots on the east, was bounded on the south by the Beaver Brook Plowlands. Solon F. Whitney in History of Middlesex County, vol. III., p. 349. For other votes see Proprietors' Records, Watertown; also, Hist. Middlesex Co., vol. III., page 344 to page 353.

NOTE 6, page 25. Following is the text of the Act of Incorporation :

An Act for dividing the Town of Watertown, and erecting a new Town there by the Name of Waltham.

Where as the Inhabitants of the Westerly Precinct in Watertown, within the Coun-

ty of Middlesex, by Reason of Great Difficulties they labour under, have address'd to this Court that they may be set off a distinct and separate Township, whereunto the Inhabitants of the East Precinct in said town have manifested their Consent:

Be it therefore enacted by His Excellency the Governour, Council and Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the Authority of the same,

That all those Lands in Watertown aforesaid, lying Westward of that Line, sometime since settled by this Court, as the dividing Line between the said East and West Precincts,* viz.: Beginning at Charles River, and to be extended North-eastward, so as to run on the East side of the house of Caleb Ward, and on the same Course, being a right Line, to run on the West side of Thomas Straight's House, and thence to continue a strait Line through said Watertown till it intersect their North Bounds, be and hereby are set off and constituted a separate Township by the name of Waltham. And that the Inhabitants thereof be and are hereby invested with all those Powers, Privileges and Immunities that the Inhabitants of other Towns within this Province are or ought to be invested with.

And be it further enacted, That all such Votes and Agreements as have been made and entered into by the two Precincts in Watertown, as the Conditions of their Consent to a Division of said Town into two Townships, be and hereby are ratified and confirmed to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever.

NOTE 6, page 25. May 13th, 1715, the Town passed a vote "to build a meeting house for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the most westerly part of the Town." The vote, however, was never carried into effect. A report of a special committee of the General Court, appointed to locate Precinct division lines in Watertown, recommended (December 17th, 1720) "that the West Meeting-house be removed within two years to a spot about twenty rods west of Nathaniel Livermore's house, and that the old, or East Meeting-house be moved or a new one built on School House Hill," the West Precinct to pay its proportion for removing or rebuilding the eastern meeting house. The report was concurred in by both branches of the General Court, and April 24th, 1721, the Town voted to comply with the recommendation.

NOTE 7, page 26. For a brief statement of the disagreements of the two Precincts in regard to schools, see History of Middlesex County (Estes & Lauriat, Boston, 1880), vol. II., pages 408, 409.

NOTE 7, page 26. Mr. Flagg tendered a site at a Precinct meeting, April

* Nov. 2, 1720.

7th, 1729, at the north end of his orchard, which the Precinct accepted, and February 4th, 1729-30, a committee was appointed to have an article inserted in the warrant for the next town meeting, requesting an appropriation to build the school house. At the town meeting in March, however, both the site and the grant were refused.

NOTE 8, page 28. The first entry in the Town records of Waltham reads thus :

MIDDLESEX, S. S., WALTHAM, Janry 13th 1737.

These are to Notifie the Qualified Voters in the sd Town of Waltham to Appear at the publick meeting house in sd Town On Wednes Day the Eighteenth Day of Jany Currant at One of the Clock in the after Noon for the Ends following vizt To Elect and Appoint a Town Clerk and Other Town officers those to stand till the Anniversary meeting of said Town in the month of March next.

By Order of the Great and General Court pr

WILLIAM BROWN.

Brown had been duly commissioned by the Court, January 3rd, 1737-8, to call the first Town meeting.

NOTE 9, page 29. According to the list of taverns in the Old Farmer's Almanac from 1784 until about 1812, the only names appearing as keepers of taverns are Gleason and Wesson. Willington's tavern, in Watertown, is scheduled as 8 miles from Boston and Gleason's was 2 miles and Wesson's 3 miles beyond Willington's. In 1789 Gleason's is put down as on the road to "Number Four and Crown Point;" later, on the road to "Charlestown, N. H., and Crown Point." Wesson's was on the "Post Road to Worcester, Hartford and New York." In 1818, Smith is included among the tavern-keepers. This was Leonard Smith and his tavern on Main Street was opposite the present Prospect House.

We find in Nelson's "Waltham, Past and Present," the following items respecting the taverns of the ancient town :

In 1800 there were but thirty-six dwelling houses on Main Street, twenty on the north side and sixteen on the south; fifty years earlier not much above one-third of that number. Among these was a tavern on the south-east corner of Main and Gore Streets, kept by Thomas Wellington, Jr., followed by William Goodhue, and afterwards by Colonel Jonathan Brewer, a Revolutionary officer, who commanded a regiment in the old French war, and at the battle of Bunker Hill where he was wounded.

* * * * The first house on the north side of Main Street above the (Beaver) brook was the "Cutting Tavern." Richard Cutting was a licensed inn-holder from 1742 to 1767, when he died, and his widow Thankful succeeded him in the business, until 1770, when she became the fourth wife of Deacon Samuel Livermore and the mistress of what is now the beautiful Lyman estate. Uriah Cutting, son of Richard, then became landlord, followed by his brother Daniel. At his death, in 1798, it became the property of his brother, Dr. Amos Cutting of Marlboro', and was occupied by Jonas Darling. About 1840 it was taken down and the Massasoit Hotel erected on the same spot. This was burned in 1849. * * * * Not very far to the westward stood the "Bird Tavern" at the corner of Pleasant and Main Streets, a few rods back from the main road. This was a plank house, so called, with the sills above the floors, and was built probably before 1700. Capt. Isaac Gleason, licensed in 1766, was for a time landlord here, and it was known as "Gleason's Tavern." He afterwards kept the "Cutting Tavern," and at the time of his death was keeping still another on the lot below Church Street, where Colonel David Townsend resided. There was a very large barn connected with the Bird Tavern, and the old-fashioned lofty hay scales, the only one in town, stood in front of the tavern at the junction of the roads. The property was purchased by Cornet David Townsend, and the tavern was kept for many years by his son, Colonel David Townsend. After passing through other hands it was taken down, and the land was bought by Rev. Samuel Ripley, who built his house back of the old tavern stand and resided there till he moved to Concord in 1846, when it passed into the hands of Mr. James Ellison (whose heirs are the present owners). * * * * Next west to the Cushing estate on Main Street "stood the tavern kept by Captain Isaac Gleason at the time of his death." The site is now occupied by the residence of Mr. Hamblin L. Hovey. In 1798, where the Central house now stands was an old farm house, occupied by John Clark, Jr., who sold it to David Smith, who built a large front to it and converted it into a tavern. Afterwards Henry Kimball owned it, and it was known as the "Kimball Tavern." Its successive owners were Thomas R. Plympton, Jacob Farwell and Francis Buttrick. The "Harrington Tavern" stood a little west of the present residence of Gen. Banks. In 1798 a building which had been a tavern stood on the estate now owned by Daniel French, Esq. The "Green Tavern" (so called on account of its color) stood a little further west. It was occupied in 1795 by Capt. Joseph Nixon, then by Samuel Harrington, then by Charles Wesson, son of the builder Capt. Zachary Wesson, then (in 1812) by Capt. Isaac Mills, then by Leonard Smith, who occupied it until he built the Prospect House opposite, after which it was used for a while for a dwelling, and then demolished.

The last house on the south side (of Main Street) was the old "Brick Tavern,"

built by David Smith and taken down by his son Samuel when he built the Prospect House, using the material for the latter. His father kept it in 1798. He is said to have built it in consequence of a quarrel with his brother-in-law, Isaac Bemis, who kept the "Bemis Tavern" farther up on the other side. He is said to have petitioned the Court to alter the road to run farther south and thus leave the Bemis Tavern out of the line of travel. Nelson, pp. 89-90.

The tavern of Samuel Bigelow stood on the east side of Master's Brook, near the site of the late Nehemiah Warren's residence. The last house on the main road was the "Bemis Tavern, occupied by Isaac Bemis in 1798. It is supposed that John Ball occupied the stand before him. Bemis was landlord a long time and was succeeded by a Mr. Stratton, whose name the tavern took. It was the last of the old taverns and was destroyed by fire February 11th, 1893. In 1765 there were six taverns; in 1783, nine; in 1798, five; in 1875, two.

NOTE 10, page 30. The "Stratton" tavern; destroyed by fire February 11th, 1893. Supposed to have been built about 1760.

NOTE 11, page 31. Cut down July 16th, 1888, as it was considered unsafe. A section of the tree is preserved in the Public Library.

NOTE 12, page 31. The conservatism and austerity of our early townsmen in church matters, not only in relation to somewhat superficial adjuncts to the meeting house, but in the purchase of furnishings that our time considers absolutely necessary for comfort, if not for unrestrained worship, is well illustrated by reference to the Town records. Innovations crept in slowly, almost painfully, and at times their agitation seemed to threaten the peace and harmony of the community. For several years the subject of a bell for the meeting house agitated the public mind, but the revolutionists finally carried the day, and in 1815 an appropriation for one was voted. Parson Ripley, in an unguarded, or, perhaps heroic, moment, put a blind upon one of the meeting house windows. It made trouble, and in 1814 the Town voted not to have any blinds put upon the meeting house, nor "to pay for the one Mr. Ripley put on." The next year, however, wiser counsels prevailed and the Town voted to pay for the "pulpit blind."

NOTE 13, page 35. The Town Records show that even at the burial of paupers the expense of gloves, etc., was borne by the Town. January 5th.

1739-40, the Selectmen voted "to provide for the funeral of Wid'o Wyeth four paire of men's Gloves and two paire of woman's, and also to provide such a Quantity of Rum as should be found necessary." A schedule of funeral expenses in 1749 (Nelson, p. 73), gives, "for Coffin £4 10s; Carrying to grave £3 10s, ringing Bell 18s, Paul £1, eight pairs of gloves £7 4s." At the death of Rev. Warham Williams, in 1751, the Town voted £300 for his funeral expenses, and afterwards added £2 for grave-stones and 8s 6d given to Mr. Bridge.

NOTE 14, page 38. It appears by the records, early in 1818, that sundry person or persons, not having the tranquility of the people before their minds, had introduced a stove into the meeting house, and then asked the Town to sanction this *ex post facto* proceeding. They might as well have applied fire to gunpowder and have expected no explosion. The dignity of the Town was insulted and it was voted, first, not to purchase the stove in the meeting house, and, second, to order it out of the building. But the fair sex came to the rescue and at the next Town meeting (April, 1818) the last vote was reconsidered, and the Town voted to accept the stove as a present from the ladies of Waltham, "said stove to remain town property."

NOTE 15, page 43. In the volume on Reports (State Archives), p. 118, is a report dated October 25th, 1776, giving in detail a statement of the nature and powers of Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety. By the report it appears that such committees formerly existed only by sufferance until the Resolves of Congress concerning them. The business of Committees of Correspondence originally was to send letters and other notices appraising the community of danger and concerting measures for public good, shewing the designs of the enemy to execration and warning the people to oppose them. Committees of Inspection were designed to take cognizance of all imports of goods into the town and country, to prevent the sale of tea, and originally to expose and denounce violations of the non-importation agreements, association and similar detrimental proceedings. Committees of Safety were organized to concert measures for the public safety of the respective towns and general safety of the community, taking cognizance of matters afterwards taken up by Congress, as well as the lesser matters relative to internal police, "at a time when prostrate law gave no remedy against disorder and confusion." By a resolve of Congress of October 6th, 1776, they

were empowered to arrest and seize every person "in their opinion endangering their Colony or the Liberties of America."

By a resolve of the General Court of February 13th, 1776, the three committees were united and took the name of Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety. Towns were directed to annually choose such committees, the number of members to be at the option of the towns. The duties of the committees were somewhat amplified after the consolidation. It became their duty to transmit intelligence to similar committees in other towns and counties and to the General Court and Council whenever expedient; to inspect the conduct of such inhabitants in their respective districts as violated the Continental associations, resolves or recommendations of Congress or the General Court, or the proceedings of former Congresses of this Colony respecting the War; to proceed according to laws provided and to inform the General Court of breaches of trust of the servants of the State; and to use their influence to promote harmony and to execute the orders of the General Court directed to them.

A resolve of August 19th, 1776, directed them to take possession of the estates of all, who "in their opinion," were Royalists and to return lists of all associations and persons inimical to the cause of the people and to obtain evidence against them. It was recommended to justices of the peace that they aid the committees. By other resolves they were empowered to cite suspected persons before courts of inquiry and prosecute them; to call together companies, regiments, alarm lists and train bands to their towns; to see the lumber and test acts, embargo upon provisions, etc., were put into execution; to remove stock, grain and meal exposed; return names of persons skilled in making flints; regulate the price of salt, subject, however, to legislative revision; and to regulate prisoners.

The committee making this report very properly says that these resolves give so much latitude that it is recommended that only discreet persons be chosen for such an office, "which puts personal Liberty, property, & perhaps life into the hands of a Committee," and as petitions against the acts of such committees are frequently preferred, the committee suggests some more easy way of addressing petitions be found. The committee further recommends that the doings of such committees shall be subject to revision by the General Court, and that all shall "have the privilege every American should have of trial by jury."

NOTE 16, page 44. It is probable that the road and district so long ago and still known as "Trapelo," was so named by some one conversant with "choyce Italian," as may appear from the following extract, in which the meaning, spelling and use of the word in Italy indicate a custom which probably was necessary from the first laying out of Trapelo Road in Waltham, by reason of its two long and steep hills. As this road was the old way from Cambridge to Harvard College Farm in Waltham in early times, the name may have been given by some of the faculty. In the "Story of Polissena" (Christ Folk in the Appenines, Francesca Alexander, J. Wiley & Sons, N. Y., 1888,) it is said: "Polissena began when a very little girl to share her brothers' work; and used to go with them into the woods to collect weeds for the horses, or wood for the house. Her father went *trapelo*, as they say here, that is, he lived at Ponte a Castigliano, just at the foot of the steep ascent to L' Abetone, and kept one or two strong horses, which could be fastened to any wagon or carriage, in front of whatever horses there might be already, and would help drag them to the highest part of the road, the owner walking along beside them all the way."

NOTE 17, page 45. Under date of May 19th, 1775 (State Archives, Rev. Military, vol. I., page 76). Lt. Col. Abijah Brown writes that, agreeably to orders, he has removed the cannon under his charge at Waltham to Watertown and delivered to the Committee of Safety, "and shall have my company in readiness to march to Cambridge tomorrow morning." Brown was acting lieutenant colonel in Col. Woodbridge's regiment and, June 16th, 1775, was recommended for a commission by the Provincial Congress (Rev. Military, vol. I., p. 219). Under date of June 25th, he acknowledges the receipt of his commission. The experience gained in the French and Indian wars amply qualified the Colonists for the Revolutionary struggle. In 1740, Ebenezer Bigelow, husbandman, was in Capt. Stephen Richard's company. In 1744, Capt. John Cutting's name is on the Colonial muster rolls. In 1748, Nathan Morse and John Barnard were in Capt. John Catlin's company at Fort Shirley. In the 1756 muster-rolls we find in Capt. Ebenezer Learned's company, Ensign Robert Smith, born in Waltham, enlisted in Worcester, aged 28. In Capt. Timothy Houghton's company were the following named Waltham men: Lieut. Ebenezer Brown, Sergt. William Cox, Clerk Jonas Cutter, Cornet Jonathan Peirce, John Dean,

Phineas Stearns, Joseph Wellington, Thomas Wellington, William Benjamin, Daniel Fisk, Abraham Hill, Abijah Brown, Thomas Harrington, Isaac Gleason, Josiah Whitney, David Fiske. In Capt. Ballard's company was William Cummings of Waltham. In Capt. Livermore's company, of the Crown Point expedition, were Abraham Gregory, aged 52 years, and Abijah Gregory, aged 17 years, both born in Weston, but credited to Waltham. Benjamin Lawrence and Thomas Hammond also served in 1756. In 1757, Jonathan Peirce was a corporal in Capt. Houghton's company. In Capt. William Bartlett's company were William Livermore, Ensign, Isaac Gleason, Sergeant, and John Dean, Corporal. Elisha Hastings, of Waltham, is rated a deserter from Capt. Cheever's company. The billeting-roll of Capt. Jona. Brown's company (Col. Williams' regiment) gives the following named Waltham men: Josiah Barnard, Isaac Cory, John Whitehead, Nicholas Lines, William Cox, David Standley, Timothy Flagg, Abraham Sanderson, Lowden Priest, Jonas Steward, William Graves, John Wellington, John Wellington, Jr., and Phineas Stearns. In the muster-rolls of Capt. Brown's company, in the expedition for the reduction of Canada, we find again the names of Priest, Standley, Sanderson, Stearns, Steward, the two Wellingtons, Cory, Fisk, Flagg, Barnard, Whitehead (promoted to corporal), Cox and Graves (promoted to sergeants), and in addition, Trueworthy Smith and Jedidiah White. There are also recorded as Waltham soldiers subsequently: Daniel Parks, aged 18, on the Canadian expedition, Josiah Priest, George Allen, John Harrington, William Harrington, Elnathan Whitney, Jacob Musman, Abijah Brown (promoted to captain), Abijah Child (promoted to lieutenant), and Abraham Peirce (promoted to ensign).

NOTE 18, page 46. In reply to the letter quoted, the Selectmen wrote to the Committee, under date of May 23d, 1775 (State Archives, Letters, vol. I., p. 135), that after a most critical inquiry they find that "Mrs. Milliquet" went to Boston but once and then only to get her little child. They are satisfied that she conveyed no intelligence that could be detrimental to the "Important Cause in which we engaged." They speak highly of Mr. Milliquet's "known Integrity, uprightness & good Conduct since he has been with us," and think the charges the result of prejudice.

In the troublous times early in the Revolutionary War, the test of loyalty was always severe, and oftentimes a difference in opinion as to methods or work caused askant glances from the eyes of those whose

opinions were objected to. Probably later in the struggle no one questioned the patriotism and loyalty of Lt. Col. Abijah Brown; certainly the Provincial Congress did not, as it recommended him for a commission. And yet under date of May, 1775 (State Archives, Petitions, vol. I., p. 4), Jonas Dix, Nathl. Bridge, Josiah Brown and John Clark, Selectmen of Waltham, sent to the Provincial Congress a most vigorous protest against him, in which they express themselves "in duty bound to represent to them in this publick manner, the repeated & public insults and abuses that the honble congress are from day to day treated with by (One Abjh Brown) who calls himself (Lieut Collo) who from time to time & in differant compy in the most publick manner upon the road and in publick houses were compy of strangers or towns people, are on any occation assemnd; taken such Oppertunity to declar &c, viz in such profane Language that we must be excusd from repeatg that the congress had no power to do as they did, for all the power was and would be in the Army, and if the congress behavd as they did, that within Forty Eight hours the Army, would turn upon the congress, and they would settle matters as they pleasd; that their would be nothing done but what would be done by ye Army, and with respect to the Generall & Commites that they had no more right or power to give their orders to remove the cannon & Stör's from Waltham than one (John Steward) who is a poor unhappy man thats non compos mentis, hereby representing the Generall and the commites as a sett of Idiots or Lunaticks in order to lessen and bring into contempt the power & Authority of the province at this very import day. this conduct from one assumg rank in the Army, in and about the head Quarters, where the Army is, his reasons for such conduct we leave every one to judge for themselves &c." The Selectmen cite several witnesses and refer the matter to the General Court for action.

But the committee to which the matter was referred did not think heroic action was needed. Its members reported (Miscellaneous, vol. I., p. 125) that they had given a full hearing in the matter and that they "adjudge from the whole of the Evidence for and against said Brown that he is injudiciously heated by the secret resentments of designing persons, and that he ought to be reinstated to the Esteem & Countenance of every Friend to the liberties of this country." This report was accepted.

Similarly, Jonas Dix, Esq., was accused, in July, 1775 (Petitions, vol. I., p. 113), with having procured his election to the General Court by conspiring to keep seven men, who were in camp near Charlestown and who would

have voted against him, from getting away to vote. Mr. Dix's alleged offence, however, did not appear to materialize in the opinion of the Court.

NOTE 19, page 46. In State Archives, Miscellaneous, vol. I., p. 382, is a receipt from Phineas Stearns, of Waltham, for £3 16s 4d for gun, etc., used by his apprentice, David Smith; also a certificate from Capt. Barnard that Smith was wounded at the battle of Lexington by the bursting of his gun.

NOTE 20, page 47. Matthias Collins, Capt. Roger Dench, Capt. Isaac Gleason, the committee to procure money and pay the recruits reported the same day (June 25th, 1776,) as follows:

We the Subscribers do Certify that we Raised the Sum or Sums of money Granted by ye Town of Waltham June 25, 1776, to pay of the Soldiers that engaged for Waltham in the Continental Army in the year 1776 which was Called the Canada Expedition, which sum was £152 which we have Lawfull Interest for till paid & we have apportioned the money to those men whose names are underwritten agreeable to a vote of sd Town as witness our hands.

John Coolidge, Josiah Wyer, Ezra Peirce, David Stearns, John Gleason, Jonathn Stearns, Elisha Livermore, Abijah Fisk, Wm Hagar, John Lawrence, Jon Hagar, Saml Gale Jr. Josiah Sanderson, Saml Bigelow, Edward Brown, Stephen Willman, Elias Hastings, Eliphalet Hastings, Eli Jones, Nathan Sanderson, Abijah Brown Jr. John Richardson, Benj Ellis, Matthias Collins, Isaiah Edes for my Negro, Isaac Gleason.

January 9th, 1775, the voters of the Town convened and it was voted to be the mind of the town that "they will all be prepared and stand ready equipt as minute-men." How faithfully they adhered to the vote can speedily be told. David Smith, an apprentice to Phineas Stearns, was wounded by the bursting of his gun in the Lexington fight and Abram Child took part in the pursuit of the British soldiery. Immediately on knowledge of impending danger at Lexington and Concord, Waltham responded with one hundred and twenty-three men, as appears by the following from the archives in the office of the Secretary of State in Boston:

WALTHAM, April the 19 day, 1775.

A muster Roll of the Military Company in Waltham cald out by Colonel thomas Gardner on Alarm in defence of the Liberties of America under the command of Abraham Peirce Capt. to Concord and Lexington fite and the number of mi's travell and boor our own Expenses and—

these Lins may sartifie that my company was keptt upon gard til saterday the 4 day after the fite at Concord. (Each travelled 28 miles and was gone three days.) Abraham Peirce captain; Samuel Starns, lieutenant; John Clark 2, lieutenant; Isaac Hager, ensign; Jadidiah thair, sergeant; Elisha Cox, sergeant; Josiah mixer, sergeant; Samuel Harrington, sergeant; Joshua Swan, corporal; John Gleson, corporal; William Cooledge, corporal; Joseph Barnard, corporal; Joseph Hagar junr., Jonas starns, Samuel Biglow, Bezelah flagg, William hager, Abijah Biglow, Benjamin harrington, Joel harrington, Joshua Garfield, Edward Garfield, Elisha harrington, Benjamin white, Samuel Gall junr., Asra Dench, Andrew Benjamin, Samuel Gall, Abijah fisk, Jack weson, Amos fisk, Jose harrington, William hager junr., Jonathan hager, Matthies Collens, Benjamin hager, Jonathan dix, John Sims, Cuttin Clark, Ephraim Peirce, Peetr Ball, Josiah Connors, micah Bonpo, Isaac Gleeson, amos harrington, oluer haget, Seth Pond, daniel Cutting, Isaac Parkhurst, Joseph Corey, Jonathan Cox, Phinehas warren, Eliphit hastings, Peetr warren, william warren, John Coledg, Eliphit warren, Samuel Guddin, Samuel fuller, Jordg Larrance, Jonas Larrance, Elisha Lieurmore, Josiah hastings, Josiah Brown, Ephrim hammond, timothy flagg, narthael Bridg, William Brig, Benjamin Straton, Stephen Welmon, Samuel Louet, Elijah Cutting, Benja Gallap, Elijah tohman, Isaac Child, Abijah Child, Jonas Child, Abram Beeanis, Abrm Bemis junr, Jonas Smith junr, Josiah Bemis, Ruben Bemis, Isaac Bemis, Abram Child, Elisha Cuttler, Phinehas warrin, Job Priest, james Priest, John vils, Isaac Peirce, Samuel Robards, Phinehas Larrence, Jonas Dix Esquier, Jonas Dix junr, Josiah Whitney, william willington, Jordg willington, thaddeous willington, Joseph willington, Elijah Larrance, Daniel Starns, Josiah Sanderson, Abnar Sanderson, John Sanderson, Josiah Smith, Abijah Liurmore, Jadidiah White, Elisha Liurmore, Ely Jones, Amos Brown, willam Brown, Josiah Brown, Elezer Bradshaw, Jonas Smith, nathan vils, Jonas vils, Lenard williams, Elishua Starns, Jonathan Starns, Jonathan Warren, Joseph Brown; John Larrance, William Cooledg.

Total amount due, £38 8s 10d. Lexington Alarm, vol. 13, p. 57.

NOTE 21, page 47. The following is the "Return of Capt. Abijah Child's" Company in the 37th Regt. of Foot in the Continental Army, Commanded by Lt.-Col. Wm. Bond. Camp at Prospect Hill, Oct. 6, 1775. Capt. Abijah Child, Lt. Joshua Swan, Ensign Jedediah Thayer, Serg't. Elisha Cox, Serg't. Josiah Convers, Serg't. Jonas Smith, Serg't. Elisha Harrington, Corp. Isaac Bemis, Cor. David Smith, Drummer Benj. Gallop, Privates Reuben Bemis, Josiah Bemis, Andrew Benjamin, Elijah Cutting, Thaddeus Child, Abijah Child Jr, Amos Fisk, Abijah Fisk, Timothy Flagg, George Willington, John

Glynn, Jonas Lawrence, Wm. Lock, Josiah Lovett (discharged Sept. 20, 1775), Edmond Lock, Elijah Mead, Saml Mulliken, Matthew Pierce, John Peck, Abram Parkhurst (Discharged), Saml Roberts, Wm Sprage, Elisha Stearnes, Josiah Smith, Habbakkuk Stearns, John Viles, Daniel Warren, Micah Bumpo, all of Waltham. Revolutionary Muster Rolls Vol 56, p. 251. Second Lieut Oliver Hagget of Waltham was in the 9th Company 25th Foot,—Vol 56, p. 170. In Capt John Wiley's Company, 28th regiment was John Weakley, of Waltham—Vol 56, p. 193. In Capt Isaac Hall's Company, 37th regiment was John Symmes, of Waltham—Vol 56, p. 249. Other Waltham men were stationed as follows: John Greenleaf, Thaddeus Bemas, Josiah Barnard and Thomas Webber were in Capt. Caleb Brooks' company of Col Nicholas Dike's regiment for three months to Dec 1, 1776—Vol 17, p. 155; Sergt. Job Priest and Jona Warren were in Capt. Nathan Fuller's company in the 37th regiment in camp at Prospect Hill, Oct 6, 1775—Vol 17, p. 254; 1st Lieut Abraham Childs and Private Daniel Storer were in Capt John Woods Company of the 38th regiment in 1775—Vol 17, p. 262; among the six months men from Waltham in 1780 (Vol 4 p. 260) were Corp. Eli Jones, Corp. Moses Livermore, George Stearns, Corp. Charles Hastings, William Taylor, John Myre, Lorodia Harris, John Colburn, Nath. Flagg, and Thaddeus Gooden, who the record reports as discharged Dec. 1780 200 miles from home. Lieut. William Warren, Corpl. Eliflit Hastings, Moses Warren and Charles Warren were in Capt Ebenezer Winship's Company, Col. Nixon's regiment—Vol. 56 p. 23; Elipht Hastings, Ensign, was also in Capt Moses Harvey's company, Col Brewer's regiment—Vol 56, p. 34; in Capt Haynes' company in the same regiment were First Lieut Elisha Brewer and Francis Brewer—Vol. 56, p. 37; and in Capt Seth Murray's company of the 25th regiment, at Prospect Hill, were Cutting Clark and Amos Harrington. Isaac Crosby, of Waltham, enlisted at Hingham in 1776 and also about 1780 for three years or the war. Jacob Bemis was a one-year man under Capt Benj Edgell, Col John Jacob's regiment. In Capt Fuller's company, Col Brooks regiment (Vol. 19 p. 112) were Lieut. Isaac Hager, Sergt Peter Warring (Warren?), Corp. Saml Biglow, Fifer Isaac Parkes, Saml Fuller, Isaac Bemas, Elisha Stearns, Edw. Bird and Joseph Brown. In the six months men in 1780 are recorded John Myer, Lude Harris, Eli Jones, William Taylor, Nathl Flagg, Elias Hastings, Thaddeus Gooding, Moses Livermore, John Colburn, and George Stearns. In the same category were John Bennett, John Bemis Jr., Prince Collins, Abijah Child Jr., Peirce Dewyer, Thomas Field, David Holland, Azel Hooker, Minn-

hano Mitchell, John Ryan, David Stoel, James Twinas, and Thaddeus Wellington. In the nine months drafts appear the names of John Battis, Kera Chaple, Harvey Bezen, John Kidder and Habbakuk Stearns. From the rolls of men enlisted for three years or the war in 1781 are gathered the following Waltham names: John Smith aged 22, farmer, Luda Harris, 28, John Myer, 28, John Potama, 25 (black), Saml Dale, 37, Habbakuk Stearns, 23, John Robertson, 35, Wm. Benjamin, 17, Wm. Peirce, 20, Nahum Sterns, 22, John Willington, 49, and Francis Parker, 21. In 1779 lists are Josiah Wyer, 30, Eli Jones, 23, Thaddeus Gooden, 21, Elisha Harrington, 26, Richard Hoping, 18. From other rolls it appears that Hugh Hinds, of Waltham, served 28 days and deserted; Arael Hooker served 30 months 7 days and deserted; Edward Lock served 47 months 3 days; William Lock, 48 months; Jonas Lock, 36 months; Michael Minnehan, 48 months; and David Stowell, 36 months.

NOTE 22, page 47. Miss Lydia Harrington, of Waltham, who died August 14th, 1888, aged about 91 years.

In a monograph entitled "New Chapter in the History of the Concord Fight," Wm. W. Wheildon says: "A company commanded by Captain Daniel Whiting 'participated in the Fight at Lexington.' In this company, Samuel Benjamin, 'grandfather of Gov. Washburn, of Maine, and the Washburn family of the west,' was made first sergeant. Waltham also sent some powder to Lexington." (See page 22.)

NOTE 23, page 49. Under date of April 11th, 1781, Peter Warren of Waltham represents that he purchased at public vendue a confiscated estate in Waltham, consisting of an old house and one-half an acre of land, belonging to the estate of John Troutbeck, late of Boston, clerk, for which he bid one hundred and twenty pounds; that at the beginning of the War he sold what little estate he owned and put the proceeds into the Colonial treasury, where it now is. Being a young man, just beginning life, he finds it impossible to pay for the estate he has purchased unless the Committee is authorized to receive the treasury notes he holds as payment, and he prays for relief. The Court thereupon authorized such acceptance. Petitions, vol. VIII., p. 84.

NOTE 24, page 49. October 19th, 1778,—

The Report of the Committee appointed to Estimate what each one has done in

the War by Bearing Arms Personally or their paying Money to encourage others to do the same and proportion the same by a Tax upon the Polls and Estates of the Town &c Also Determine what way and manner men shall be raised for the War hereafter Was Read to the Town which is as follows. In Compliance with the above Vote we have met and Considered thereof Report as followeth,

that there was in the eight months Campaign (so called) 30 that are now Inhabitants of Waltham viz. Col Jona Brewer, Col. Abijah Brown, Capt Abijah Child, Capt Abraham Child, Lt Oliver Haget, Cap. Jedidiah Thayer, Josiah Convers, Elisha Harrington, Lt Isaac Bemis, David Smith, George Wellington, Ruben Bemis, Josiah Bemis Jr, Amos Fisk, Abijah Fisk, Timothy Flagg, Jonas Lawrence, William Lock, Josiah Leaverett, Edmond Lock, Elisha Stearns, Daniel Warren, Thad Wellington, Zacheriah Weston, Eliphalet Warren, Moses Warren, Charles Warren, Amos Harrington, Moses Mead Jr, Francis Brewer, which we judge ought to have an allowance of 3-12 each, which will amount to £108. 0. 0. Likewise find that this Town sent 9 men to Cambridge lines called the two months men viz. Lt. Isaac Bemis, Phinehas Warren Jr, Josiah Wier, John Kidder, Saml Gale Jr, Joel Harrington, Samuel Goodin, Thaddeus Goodin and Ebenezer Phillips, which are supposed to have had a full consideration for their services, receiving therefor 18s each, which sum amounts to £8. 2s, and was paid by perticular persons which are not known to us but the same we imagine ought to be repaid to them Provided they call therefor and make it appear what each one paid. Also find that Capt. Abijah Child, Josiah Convers, Josiah Bemis Jr., Capt Jedidiah Thayer, Jonas Lawrence, Thaddeus Wellington & Edmond Lock went into the Country of Canada, considering the Travel and hardships they underwent together with the Extravagant price they had to pay for everything they purchased of the French, think they should be allowed the sum of £15 each, which amounts to £105. Find likewise that Col. Jonathan Brewer, Capt Abraham Child, William Lock and Jonas Lock wer in the Continental service in the Jerseys in the Year 1776, loosing their Baggage &c. think it reasonable to allow them £6 each, amounting to £24. We Likewise find Notwithstanding the Bounty Given by this State and this Town to those men that Voluntarily engaged in the Expedition to Canada (so called) that these men, viz. Capt Isaac Gleason, Lt John Clark, Jonas Dix Jr., Josiah Sanderson, Nathan Sanderson, William Bridge, Elisha Livermore Jr., Joseph Hagar Jr. (died), William Hagar, Jonathan Stearns, Ephraim Hammond, John Lawrence, Sam'l Gale, John Gleason, Samuel Bigelow and Abijah Livermore, who chuse sooner hire than to go personally were obliged to pay an Additional sum of £6 each Except Capt Isaac Gleason and Ephraim Hammond, who, refusing the Town's Bounty, paid £12. 6. 8. each, therefore think that Col Abijah Brown, Jonathan Hagar, Josiah Wier, Stephen Wellman, Ezra Peirce, David Stearns, Edward

Brown and John Coolidge, who went with the State and Town Bounty ought to be allowed each one the sum of £6 to make them equal to those that were hired, the sum total of which will amount to £156. 13. 4.

Find also that Deacon Elijah Livermore, Amos Brown and Jonathan Fisk paid the sum of £6 each to procure men to go to the Lines at Boston, amounting to £18. 0. 0. Also find that Leonard Williams Esq., Capt Isaac Gleason, Bezl Flagg, Matthias Collins, Lt. Samuel Stearns, Daniel Cutting, Deacon John Sanderson, Ephra Peirce, Phinehas Lawrence, Nathan Viles and Zachariah Smith Procure men to go to the White Plains. Lt. Isaac Hagar and Isaac Parkhurst go personally, therefore think that each should be allowed £10, the whool amounting to £130. We likewise find a sum of £170 paid in the following manner by the persons whose names are hereafter mentioned for the purpose of hiring Soldiers this Towns proportion of a Reinforcement to the Continental Army, Ens. Samuel Harrington, Benjamin Harrington, Jacob Biglow, Samuel Gale, Josiah mixer, Capt. Abraham Peirce, Peter Ball, John Durant, David Townsend, Capt William Coolidge, Benjamin Stratton, Benjamin Green, Elijah Lawrence payed £6 each. Elisha Livermore paid 10£ & Elisha Cutter 14£. Jonas Dix Esq., Dea. Jonathan Sanderson, Co't Nath'l Bridge, Lt Daniel Child, Jonas Smith, John Dix, Josiah Hastings, Jonas Brown, Josiah Whitney, Abraham Bemis, Thomas Fisk, Jona'n Sanderson Jr., Moses Mead Pay 5£ each and Joseph Wellington 3£, therefore think that the above sums anexed to the respective Names shou'd be allowed.

We likewise find that there went to Dorchester Hills and to Boston lines in the Winter of the year 1776 that did Duty as Soldiers, Lt Isaac Bemis, Joseph Brown, Elisha Stearns, Ezra Peirce, David Stearns, George Stearns, Thaddeus Bemis, Jonathan Smith, Elijah Smith, Timothy Flagg, Charles Cutter, Josiah Hastings, ——— Flagg, Jona'n Sanderson 3 and Sam'l Green, their services being easy we look upon Twenty shilling to be an ample Compensation for their service total of which is £15. 0. We also find that Warham Cushing, James Priest and Benjamin Hagar procured each of them a man to serve in the Continental Army three years or During the War, therefore we think there ought to be allowed them £30 each the sum of which is £90. also Find that the persons hereafter named payed the several sums anexed to their respective names for to hire men to fill the Continental Battalions viz, William Brown 10£, Joel Dix 5, George Lawrence 5, Cor't Nath'l Bridge 6, Sam'l Dix 5, Josiah Hastings 5, Jonas Brown 2, Amos Brown 2, Josiah Whitney 5, Joseph Wellington 7, Capt John Clark 4, William Bridge 2, Phinehas Lawrence 1, Abraham Bemis 5, Abraham Bemis Jr. 3, Thos Fisk 5, Jonathan Fisk 4, Samuel Peirce 6, William Wellington 10, Eleazer Bradshaw 10, Jonathan Dix 5, Jonas Child 10, Isaac Peirce 10, Silas Stearns 10, Isaac Stearns Jr. 10, Joshua Stearns 10, William Fisk 8, Sam'l

Fisk 10, Isaac Child Jr. 8, Ephraim Peirce 5, Jonas Dix Esq. 6, D. (ea) Jona'n Sanderson 3, D. (ea) Daniel Child 3, Jonas Smith 6, Jonath' Sandererson Jr. 5, Moses Mead 6, Jonas Dix Jr. 2, Josiah Sanderson 4, Abijah Livermore 4, Jonas Viles 6, Thos Livermore 5, Abner Sanderson 10, Peter Warren 4, Cap't Will'm Coolidge 6, William Coolidge Jr. 8, Daniel Taylor 2, Uriah Cutting 6, David Townsend 6, John Durant 6, Peter Ball 6, Benjamin Green 6, Elijah Lawrence 6, Elijah Cutler 4, amounting in the whooll to £307.

There likewise went to Rhode Island L't Isaac Bemis, Jonas Lawrence and Jacob Mead which we think ought to be allowed 6£ each amounting to £18.0. Find likewise that Daniel Stearns, Abraham Bemis Jr., Ephraim Peirce Jr., Thaddeus Bemis, and Thaddeus Goodin was Drafted to go to Bennington which service they performed in person or procured others in their room which turn we estimate at 30£ 1-10 each exclusive of what they received which amounts to £50.

We find likewise that there was a large sum of (money) raised at that time to Encourage those that turned out and went which was paid by sundry persons whose Names are hereto anexed, viz. Dea. Elijah Livermore 30£, Leonard Williams 30, Samuel Gale 30, Isaac Parkhurst 30, Jacob Biglow 4, Peter Warren 2, L't Daniel Child 2, Jonas Dix Esq. 5, Jonas Dix Jr. 5, Joel Dix 5, Samuel Peirce 4, Jonathan Stearns 5, David Smith 3, John Sanderson 4, Nathan Viles 3, Cor't Nath'l Bridge 5, Will'm Bridge 5, Ens. Josiah Bennis 10, Abra'm Bennis 5, Jacob Bemis 5, Capt. John Clark 5, Peter Edes 4, Jonathan Fisk 4, William Fisk 3, Silas Stearns 5, Daniel Stearns 5, Zacheriah Smith 3, Jonath Sanderson 3d 5, Jonas Viles 3, Josiah Hastings Jr. 5, Abijah Livermore 5, Elisha Livermore Jr. 2, Thomas Livermore 5, Phinehas Lawrence 6, John Lawrence 5, Joshua Mead 6, Moses Mead 5, Amos Peirce 4, Isaac Peirce 3, Joshua Stearns 5, Jonas Smith 4, Nathan Sanderson 2, Josiah Sanderson 4. The amount of which is £291. 0.

We find that William Peirce and Moses Livermore went to Dorchester Hills and three months Estimated at 10£ each in the whooll 20£. We likewise find that there was a Number that went last November to Guard the troops of Convention, which staid till Aprill viz. L't Samuel Stearns, Samuel Stearns Jr., Abijah Biglow, Amos Harrington, Abijah Fisk, Ruben Bemis, George Lawrence and Elisha Stearns, which we think ought to be allowed 30£ each amounting to £240. there was Also a Number that went last January to Guard the Troops of Convention viz. Capt. Abraham Peirce, William Coolidge Jr., Benjamin Harrington Junior, John Bright, Amos Fisk, Moses Warren, John Perry, Thomas Hoppens, Bezl Flagg, think that their shoud be an allowance of 16£ to each and to Jonas Child, Zacheriah Smith, Nathan Sanderson, Elisha Livermore Junior, Joshua Stearns, Daniel Warren, John Lawrence, Isaac Child Jr., Isaac Peirce, Joseph Brown, Josiah Hastings Jr., which Did the same duty 12£

6s each Exclusive of what they have had and are to receive Amounting to £295. 6. We likewise (find) that there was a Number that went to Boston and Roxbury lines last spring viz. L't Isaac Hagar, John Gleason, Samuel Biglow, Eliphalet Warren, Alpheus Gale, Jonathan Hagar, Eli Jones, Moses Mead Jr., Josiah Leavitt, Jonathan Sanderson 3d, Amos Peirce, Jedediah White, Charles Cutter, and Jacob Bemis for which service we imagine there ought to be allowed 6£ to each in the whooll £84. 0.

And that there was a large sum paid last spring to hire Soldiers to fill the Continental Battalions and to Secure the passes of the North River, by Sundry persons hereafter Named viz. Capt William Coolidge 2d 20£, Peter Warren 6, Daniel Taylor 10, Samuel Dix 10, Nath'l Livermore 10, Uriah Cutting 10, David Townsend 10, John Durant 10, Peter Ball 10, Benjamin Peirce 9, William Hagar 15, Capt Abraham Peirce 10, Josiah Mixer 15, Matthias Collins 15, John Gleason 10, Bezl Flagg 10, Daniel Cutting 10, Mr. Pierpont 15, Dea Elijah Livermore 15, John Dix 20, Ephraim Hammond 10, Jacob Biglow 20, Ens. Sam'l Harrington 20, Benj. Harrington 20, Benj. Stratton 10, Benj. Green 10, Elijah Lawrence 10, Henry Kemball 10, Zacheriah Weston 10, Cor't Nath'l Bridge 20, Ebenezer Brown 10, Jonas Brown 10, Abraham Bemis 10, Eleazer Bradshaw 20, Capt John Clark 10, L't Daniel Child 10, Elisha Cutter 11, Isaac Child 10, Jonas Dix Esq. 20, Jonas Dix Jr. 10, Will'm Wellington 10, Jonathan Dix 10, Tho's Fisk 20, Jonathan Fisk 10, William Fisk 10, Sam'l Fisk 10, Capt Isaac Gleason 12, 5, Oliver Haggett 10, Josiah Hastings 10, Tho's Hammond 10, Elisha Livermore 20, Abijah Livermore 10, Phinehas Lawrence 10, Joshua Mead 10, Moses Mead 10, Jonas Smith 20, David Smith 10, D (ea.) Jonathan Sanderson 10, Jonathan Sanderson Jr. 10, John Sanderson 10, Abner Sanderson 11, Josiah Sanderson 10, Nathan Viles 10, Amounting to £934. 5 which persons ought to be allowed the sum annexed to their respective Names.

We find likewise that there was a sum of Money paid by Sundry persons to hire men to go to Rhode Island last summer viz: William Adams, William Bridge, Dea. Amos Brown, Joel Dix, Thomas Livermore, Samuel Peirce, Ezra Peirce, Silas Stearns David Stearns, Jonas Viles, Josiah Whitney, Thomas Wellington, Jacob Bemis and Thaddeus Bemis 10£ each in the whooll £140. We also find that there went last July a number of men to Guard prisoners of Convention 15 Days viz. George Stearns, Elijah Smith, Joseph Lock, William Peirce, Sam'l Goodin and ——— Coburn think that the sum of 4£ be allowed to (each). Amounting to £24. Likewise find that there was a Number that went to Escort prisoners to Rutland viz. Josiah Leavitt, Ephraim Peirce Jr., Jonathan Smith, Peter Warren and John Livermore Imagin the sum of 6£ should be allowed Each amounting to £30. 0, There was two men sent last Summer to Guard Prisoners till the first of January, we think there should be

allowed for them what was paid to hire said men viz: £70 supposed. There is likewise 4 men sent for to this Town to man the lines in and about Boston till the first of January Next two of which is hired and sent which two men are paid by the month at the rate of 18£ per month including their wages, which will cost about 66£ the other two are Drafted Provided they go or hire others in their stead is to be allowed at the same Rate which if immediately done will amount to about 54£ total £120. having Considered past services find the sum total to be £3308.6.4.

And if it should appear that there has been any Reasonable Services done by any person or persons Inhabitant of this Town in the present war either by Bearing arms personally or paying money to Encourage others to bear Arms, not mentioned in this report, they shall have the allowance others have by this Report for the like or similar case. And that their be a Committee appointed and impowered to Examine the accounts of the Treasurers of the Companies and receive what money they have in their hands and Give them a propper Discharge therefor which money they are to pay persons for performing services not mentioned in this Report provided any such there be as Just above mentioned and if said money is not wanted for that purpose then to pay it into the Town Treasury on or before the first of Oct'r next.

Capt. Abraham Peirce, Lt Samuel Stearns, Samuel Biglow, John Gleason, Joel Harrington, Elisha Harrington, Eliphelett Warren, Williams Cushing, Bez'l Flagg, Jr., Samuel Green, Samuel Stearns Jr., John Livermore, Nathan Lock, Warham Cushing, and Jonathan Hagar went to the lines in the alarm last August. think they ought to have an allowance of 2£ each amounting to £30. That there be a Grant of said sum of £3308.6.4.

The committee concludes by recommending the levy of a tax to meet an appropriation for that amount. The report is signed by Abner Sanderson, Peter Warren, John Bright and Jonas Child, and is dated Waltham, Oct. 19, 1778. It will be noticed that the report is not one detailing service but only obligation. No mention is made of the company which marched to Concord about April 19, 1775, and was on duty there and it may be fairly presumed that the names of other soldiers who were supposed to be fully remunerated for their service are omitted likewise.

NOTE 25, page 51. Under a Resolve of the General Court, passed September 22d, 1777 (State Archives, Rev. Reports, p. 185), the Selectmen of twenty-three towns were "Directed and Strictly Injoined, to Furnish the following Quantities of Good Fire Wood, from their Respective Towns upon the Best terms that it can be Procured." Boston was entirely destitute of fuel

and this supply was for use there. Waltham's quota was three cords. As will be noticed, this was only one of many requisitions for fuel, provisions and clothing.

NOTE 26, page 51. The condition of the Town's finances may be inferred from the fact that twice during the year 1780 the Town refused to grant money for the support of the schools.

The pitiful state of the Town treasury during the latter part of the War may be judged by the report of a committee of examination which, on September 25th, 1781, reported as follows :

We find in the treasury one \$8 bill—counterfeit—one New York \$4 bill; also in old emission a nominal sum of £160, but received for £122. 10s.

NOTE 27, page 51. On pages 301-2-3-4 and 5 of the first volume of the Town Records is written the Declaration of Independence.

NOTE 28, page 53. The following named men from Waltham performed garrison duty for a brief period at Boston Harbor during the War of 1812: Joseph Hoar, Jonas Lawrence, Elijah Lawrence, Nathaniel Stearns, Richard Wellington, Jacob Lawrence, Amasa Harrington, John Sanderson, 2d, Alexander H. Piper, Henry Fisk, Richard Cutter, Isaac Farwell, William Goss, Darius Wellington, Jacob Ryan, Timothy Morris, Daniel Emerson, William Trask, Thomas Barnes, Abel Hubbard, William Clark, James Jones, Noah Hardy, John Cole. William D. Winch, Otis Puffer. David Stearns, also of Waltham, served in the United States navy as purser, and was on board the *Frolic* in her famous engagement with the *Wasp*.

NOTE 29, page 54. The paper mill owned by John Boies (or Boyce) and purchased by Francis C. Lowell and Patrick T. Jackson in 1813.

NOTE 30, page 56. The oldest school building now (1893) standing in Waltham is the original Boston Manufacturing Company school-house, now a dwelling-house, just south of Park Theatre. "The first entry for schooling was February 17, 1818. Paid J. Burroughs for one month keeping school, \$12.00." Paper on the Boston Manufacturing Company read before the Citizens' Club by Mr. A. M. Goodale. This would indicate that the building was probably erected in 1817.

NOTE 31, page 59. The following named men formed Waltham's quota to the armies of the Republic from 1861 to 1865:

Major-General of Volunteers Nathaniel P. Banks.

1st Mass. Regiment Infantry, Co. B.—Lieut. William H. Fletcher.

2d Mass., Co. I.—Patrick Flynn, Charles Traynor (killed at Gettysburg.)

5th Mass., Co. D,—Walter S. Viles; Co. II,—Charles R. Fisher; Co. K,—Michael Brogan, F. D. Carson, E. C. Carson, John Collins, William Crowley, Lieut. F. C. Crowley, John D. Curtis, John Daily, William F. Fiske, John Gillispie, Samuel Grant, B. S. Houghton, Charles A. Howe, Patrick Joyce, Thomas Millar, Michael McBride, Samuel Nelson, William H. Parsons, Joseph S. Perkins, Francis H. Priest (died in service at Newbern, N. C.), Nahum Rand (died in Andersonville prison), Dennis Sullivan, Thomas G. Smith, Otis A. Whitcomb, John H. Whelon, James G. Wormwood, Zenas Winslow.

11th Mass., Co. D,—Michael Connelly, George T. May.

13th Mass., Co. B,—Percy A. Bemis (deserted), George N. Emerson, George H. Kimball, John McMahon; Co. D,—George H. Maynard; Musician John Viles.

14th Mass., Band,—John M. Peck.

16th Mass., Co. B,—John F. Burbeck; Co. C.—Michael Cox; Co. E,—John A. Hutchinson, Leonard C. Lane; Co. G,—Henry Edson, Ira D. Wilkins, Jr.; Co. H,—Lt. George F. Brown (killed at Gettysburg), Charles L. Brown (died from wounds received at Gettysburg), Capt. Gardner Banks (promoted to major and lieutenant colonel), Rufus L. Babcock (died of disease), Henry F. Burgess (died at Andersonville), William Boulton, James Burrows, Jr., John Coppenger, Patrick Connelly, Sergeant Major William H. Cloudman, Ezra Chapin, Daniel J. Clasby, George B. Cousens, Henry C. Carr (killed at Chancellorsville), Gardner H. Darling, Warren A. Emerson, Luman F. Fairbanks (killed at Gettysburg), John Forsyth, Jr. (killed at Gettysburg), James H. Fisher, Lieut. Matthias S. Foster, Lyman Field, Jr. (killed at Fair Oaks), A. W. Goodnow, Amos Grinnell, Daniel G. Grant, Charles Galloway, George M. Green, Edward Hickey (killed at Gettysburg), Charles N. Hoyt, Andrew F. Howard, Edward Hatch (killed at Chancellorsville), David G. Hatch (killed at Gettysburg), Joseph Holbrook (died of disease), Archibald P. Henson, Capt. Otis Hoyt, Sewell L. Hodgdon, Bradford Holbrook, George E. Huntress, Henry C. Hall, Henry W. How (killed at Glendale), John Healy, Samuel A. Keyes, Thomas Kirk, Lafayette Kimball, Charles Luce, Henry B. Luce, Lieut. Richard T. Lombard (promoted to captain and after to major in the 11th regt.), William M. Locke, George Lawton (killed at Gettysburg), James McNamee, Charles F. Moore, William H. Matthews, Anderson E. Parker, John Perry, Joseph Polechio, Nahum Pipet, John E. Powers, Charles H. Parks, Mason M. Palmer, Henry W. Parmenter, James M. Potter,

Lewis A. Reed, Lieut. Charles Rupert, John H. Russell, Lieut. Francis P. H. Rogers (killed at Williamsburg), N. S. Robinson, William H. Robinson, George F. Robinson, Edward S. Scott, Simeon Smith (died on his way home in 1862), William A. Stearns, John F. Smith (also in 11th Mass.), William H. Stearns, John Stedman, George B. St. John, Samuel G. Savage (died of wounds received at Chancellorsville), John W. Soule, George G. Stone, Warren Stickney, William A. Smith (died at home from exposure in the army), Jacob G. Townsend, Levi Thompson, John E. Viles, William G. Whiting, Charles A. Whiting, George E. Wheeler, William R. Wills, Henry E. Wright, Almon Wright, Jason B. Wright, Lyman Wright, F. D. Wellington. Company H was filled to its maximum and many of those who were unable to join it enlisted in Company K, which was largely recruited from Watertown. Co. K,—Lieut. Hiram P. Banks (killed at Manassas), Joseph Corrigan (killed at Fair Oaks), Charles E. Clarke, Herman P. Harrington, David Harned, Patrick Kenney, Matthew J. Mullaney, Barney McGonigal (died in Andersonville prison), John Qualters, Lawrence Qualters, John Rodman, Henry B. Sanderson, John J. Smith, Robert C. Sherman (killed at Fair Oaks), Horace Sanderson (killed at Chancellorsville), C. H. Thompson.

17th Mass., Co. D,—Michael Guinan; Co. H,—Henry Holland, Francis McGuinness.

19th Mass., Co. I,—Jeremiah Kelley, Daniel Teadley.

20th Mass., Co. H,—Thomas F. Mack; Co. I,—Geo. Gray, Sylvanus R. Harlow.

21st Mass., Co. D,—Charles C. Crosby.

22d Mass., Co. A,—A. R. Goodnow; Co. G,—John H. Buxton.

23d Mass., Co. E,—George W. Farnum; Co. K,—William Fogg.

24th Mass., Co. C,—George F. Blagge; Co. D,—Patrick McMullen; Co. I,—Albert Alden, Patrick McVey.

26th Mass., Co. E,—Albert Weeks.

28th Mass., Co. C,—John Carey; Co. D,—William Waters; Co. E,—Thomas Egan (died in prison at Belle Isle), Charles Green; Co. G,—Patrick Maguire (died from wounds received in battle), F. McClellan; Co. I,—Michael Cullen, Daniel Kalhuer.

29th Mass., Co. A,—Daniel Sullivan (died at New Orleans).

30th Mass., Co. I,—William H. Abbott, Andrew McAvoy, Thomas Murphy, Samuel L. Ryan (promoted to captain in 1st Inf., Corps d'Afrique), Nathan N. Lawrence, cavalry attached to 30th Mass.

32d Mass., Co. B,—Lieut. Geo. L. Barnes, Otis H. Barnes, William F. Baldwin (died of wounds received at Gettysburg), George W. Ryan, Hiram A. Robinson; Co. D,—Darius B. Moore (killed at Laurel Hill); Co. F,—George A. Whitney, James L. Wellington; Co. K,—Ivery L. Cousins, Samuel Cousins, James C. Taylor.

35th Mass., Co. D,—Marshall N. Arnold, Charles I. Arnold, John Adams, Edward

J. Brackett, William Barnett, Frederick Boardman, Leonard Boardman, Charles M. Bodge, Benjamin F. Briggs, James E. Coolidge, George B. Dwelle, Lawrence Flannery, George F. Field, Henry N. Fisher, John Garrity, Charles E. Hastings, Frank C. Hall, Charles L. Kidder, Thomas McAdams, Henry W. Peabody, George A. Stickney, George W. Spring, Lieut. Hiram G. Sherman, James Sullivan, Thomas W. Thompson, M. M. Thompson, Hiram Thomas, John H. Whitney, John M. Wyman, Charles M. Wheeler, Edward B. Wheeler, Nathan Wellington.

38th Mass., Co. E,—William Wood; Co. K,—John S. Adams, Capt. Henry W. Howard, Leonard H. Miller (died of disease), Elias Mann (died from exposure in the service).

40th Mass., Co. A,—Thomas M. Arnold, James O. Hildreth, Nathaniel A. Harnden, Wilson Harnden, William Jenkins, Frederick Manson; Co. B,—Joseph Peterson; Co. C,—Maynard Holbrook (killed at Cold Harbor).

42d Mass., Co. —,—James A. Townsend.

44th Mass., Co. A,—Marcus M. Fiske, Frank F. Gibbs, Albert H. Hartwell, Henry W. Hartwell, Edward L. Hill, John M. Wellington, George F. S. Wellington, William S. Wellington; Co. D,—William K. Millar; Co. E,—William L. Blanchard, Edward R. Blanchard, Frank Baldwin, Theodore L. Barnes, William Dean, Warren F. Emerson, George E. Fillebrown, Amory H. Kendall, William B. Livermore, Leslie Millar, John F. Moore, George B. Pope, Edward P. Smith, John M. Sherman, Herman C. Tower; Co. F,—Joseph H. Curtis, John M. Gibbs.

45th Mass., Co. A,—G. Frank Frost, Henry R. Thompson, Henry L. Whitney; Co. G,—Lewellyn Morse, Ephraim Stearns, Thomas P. Smith, Nathan Warren.

47th Mass., Co. A,—George O. Farwell.

56th Mass., Co. F,—John Dannigan (died in service at Philadelphia); Co. I,—John D. Blake (died in prison at Richmond), Charles W. Cousens, Thomas E. Stickney (killed at North Anna River).

60th Mass., Co. G,—Henry Murray.

3d Mass. Battery,—George H. Corey.

5th Mass. Battery,—Henry A. Fillebrown.

6th Mass. Battery,—James Murray (died of disease at New Orleans).

11th Mass. Battery,—Charles G. Parsons.

2d Mass Heavy Artillery, Co. G,—John S. Newcomb (died in Andersonville prison).

NAVY.—Commodore Charles H. B. Caldwell.

NAVY.—Nathan Brown, Leslie D. Frost (on the Sonoma and the Savannah), Charles Holbrook, H. E. Hutchins, Martin Kennedy (on the Maratansa), John Lawless, John Lloyd (assistant engineer), John Manning, Patrick Rogers (on the Saga-

more), William Roberts (chief engineer on the Michigan, Roanoke, Fulton, Memphis, Niagara and Hoosatic).

4th Excelsior Brigade (N. Y.),—Timothy Connors.

5th Excelsior Brigade (N. Y.),—John S. Smith.

99th New York,—John H. Donahoe, Bernard McLearning, Patrick O'Hern, James Quinn.

New York, Co. D,—George F. Falls (killed at Gettysburg), A. M. Jackson.

1st Mass. Cavalry, Co. H,—William Cunningham, John Dillon (died of wounds received at second Bull Run), John Gallagher; Co. I,—Hiram F. Howe; Co. L,—Patrick Brady, Martin Brannon, J. Conlan, John Carney, Lemuel Gilson, Lieut. E. W. Goodnow, Capt. William Gibbs, William R. Hoyt, Patrick Manton, Edward J. Noonan, Edward Powers, Wm. R. Peck, M. J. Qualters, George O. Sanderson, James W. Brady; Co. M,—Lieut. Orson A. Baxter (died of fever at Williamsburg, Va.), George H. Caghey, E. Dennett, Charles L. Frost, Oliver Fillebrown, Edward H. Field, Robert Glenn, C. S. Gay, Hamblin L. Hovey, William Hayes (died at hospital, Hilton Head), Thomas Hickey, Patrick Havey, C. R. Hunt, George E. Johnson, Orlando S. Kiff, Charles D. Kendall, Capt. Marcus A. Moore, Francis Miles (died of fever at Port Royal), James Marron, William Murray, Lieut. Thomas Miles, Patrick O'Brien, J. L. Parks, George E. Parks, James Rooney (died on account of exposure in Libby Prison), John S. Rogers, H. W. Riddle, John L. Sanderson, John C. Sawin, Converse S. Sanderson (also in 4th Cav.), Charles H. Sawyer (also in 4th Cav.), Samuel Thompson, John G. Thayer, A. F. Wormwood, Horace G. Whitcomb, Michael Waters.

4th Mass. Cavalry, Co. M,—John Atkins Jr.

1st U. S. Cavalry,—Charles H. Darling.

30th U. S. Cavalry,—Henry A. Durivage (drowned near mouth of Mississippi River).

Unknown Regiments—John Bryant, George F. Ballard, Edward Doherty (killed at Chancellorsville), Charles F. Harrington (Andrews Sharpshooters), Roger Kane (died in the hospital), Theodore S. Keith, Cornelius C. Lane.

NOTE 32, page 72. Loudon, in his work on "Landscape Gardening," published soon after the laying out of the Lyman estate, makes particular mention of it as one of the most beautiful and artistically arranged estates in the country. The bridge shown in the engraving was built of marble. The town levied a tax upon it and Mr. Lyman had it removed in consequence of that levy.

F844937.9

